AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

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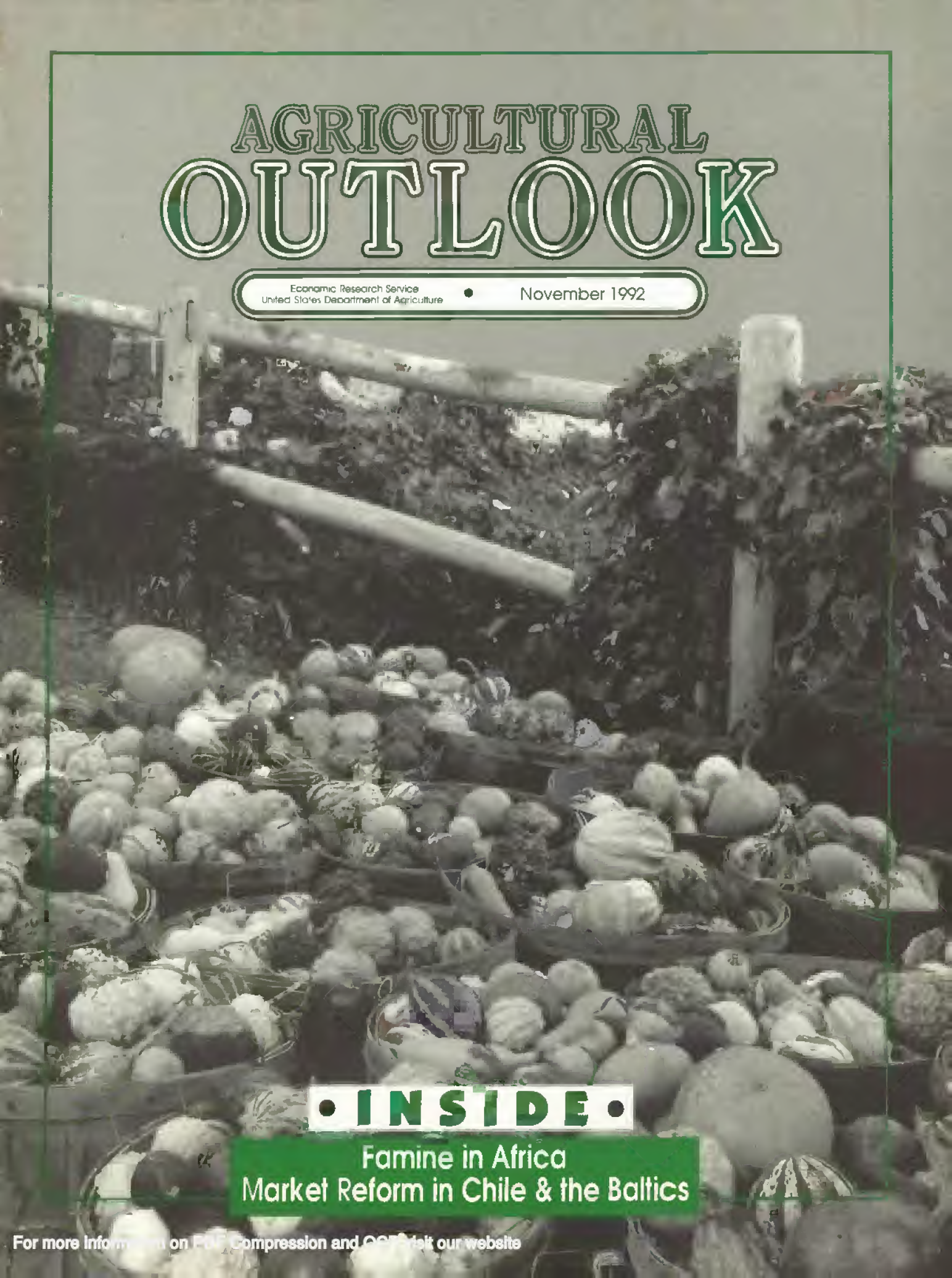

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News of Crop Forecasts, Famine in Africa, Market Reforms in Chile and the Baltics, and Rural Unemployment

USDA's 1992/93 forecasts call for a record corn crop, the second-largest rice crop, the largest soybean crop since 1982, and wheat output nearly a quarter over last year. Harvested area for food grains, feed grains, and soybeans in 1992/93 is an estimated 10 million acres above 1991's harvested area. And except for rice, yields are all forecast higher than last year. Only cotton output is expected to shrink—higher yields won't offset a decline in harvested area—and the crop is forecast 10 percent below 1991.

As Thanksgiving and yearend holidays approach, continued gains in turkey production combined with record stocks are likely to boost fourth-quarter consumption to levels that match or slightly exceed last year's record. Turkey producers are depending on it—an estimated 35-36 percent of the year's turkey consumption occurs in the last quarter, a share that has held steady since 1989.

But turkey will continue to face stiff competition from large supplies of pork. USDA's latest survey of hog producers shows inventories still expanding—the U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs on September 1 was 4 percent above 1991 and 10 percent over 1990. That means more record-breaking pork production—with 1992 expected up 8 percent from last year and toppling 1980's record. The record is likely to be broken again in 1993, with a projected output gain of 3 percent.

USDA is also forecasting higher citrus output in 1992/93, aided by a 33-percent larger orange crop and a 27-percent larger grapefruit crop in Florida, which produces about 70 percent of total U.S. citrus output. As the decade progresses, Florida's citrus output is likely to expand. The most recent biennial survey of citrus tree numbers and acreage shows Florida has the highest citrus acreage since 1982.

In several regions of the world, however, agricultural output is declining, the result of several factors. In parts of Africa, drought and civil war continue, bringing unprecedented food crises: In Southern Africa, 10 countries are grappling with the worst drought of the century. The grain harvest fell more than 46 percent on average in 1992, resulting in extraordinary import needs. Because many of these countries are suffering severe financial constraints, food aid will play a large role in meeting their needs.

In east Africa, Somalia is also contending with drought. More importantly, civil strife has brought the country to the brink of collapse. Grain output in 1992 is expected to be about half of normal levels, and consequently food aid requirements in the near term are estimated at five times Somalia's normal level of aid.

Meanwhile, the independent Baltic states embark on a rocky road toward free markets as they abandon central planning. The Baltics have begun to implement some price liberalization, although it is far from complete—resulting in distorted consumption patterns and shortages.

Both industrial and agricultural output declined in the Baltics in 1992; shortages of raw materials needed in industry, and in the livestock and meat processing sectors, will continue to hamper output in the near term. While the Baltics have taken significant strides toward reorienting their economies along market lines, an austere transition period is in store over the next few years.

Latin America continues to showcase successful transitions to free markets. Chile is a rising star among the emerging market economies, having done more to reform its economic development and trade policies than any other Latin American country.

After years of political and economic strife, Chile's export-driven economy, including the agricultural sector, appears poised for solid growth in the 1990's—and a possible free trade agreement with the U.S. An agreement to reduce barriers to trade and investment between the U.S. and Chile would significantly enhance Chile's potential economic and trade growth and build on recent efforts to stabilize its economy and evolving democratic institutions.

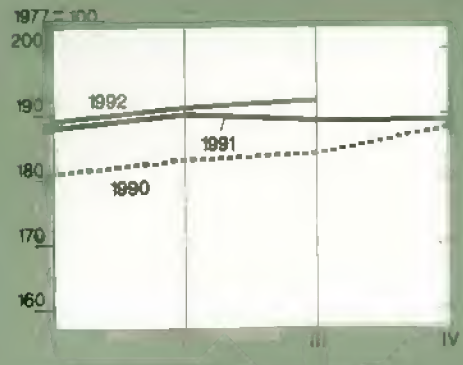
U.S. rural areas appear to be weathering the current economic slowdown better than the overall economy. In the first half of 1992, the rural unemployment rate dipped below the overall U.S. civilian rate for the first time since 1979.

Of the net increase in U.S. employment in the last year, 60 percent has been in rural areas—a disproportionate gain considering that rural employment accounts for only 21 percent of the U.S. labor force. Rural areas have been helped by rapid growth in goods exports over the last 2 years.

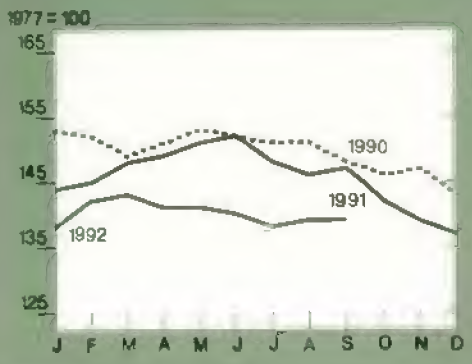
Commodity Overview

Prime Indicators

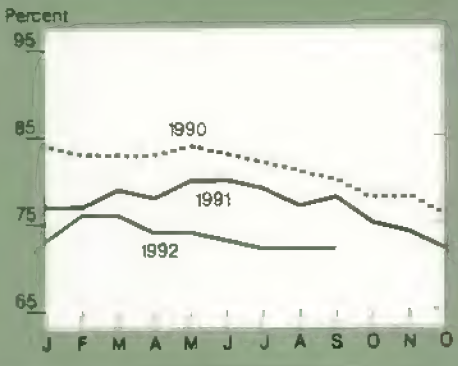
Index of prices paid by farmers



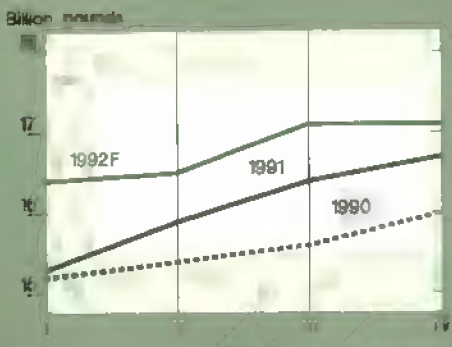
Index of prices received by farmers[1]



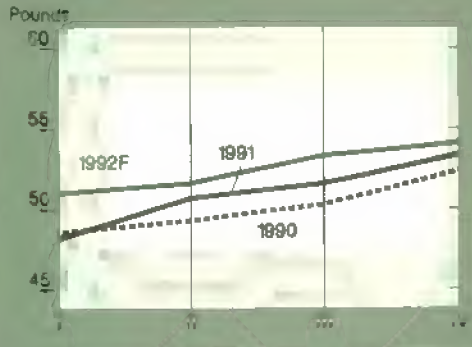
Ratio of prices received/prices paid



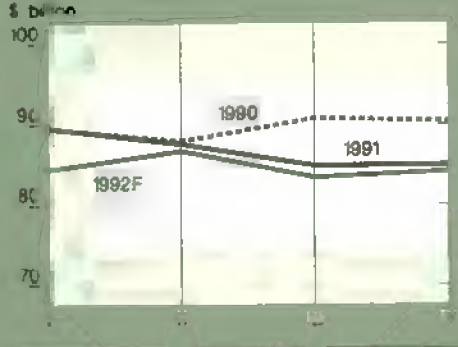
Total red meat & poultry production[2]



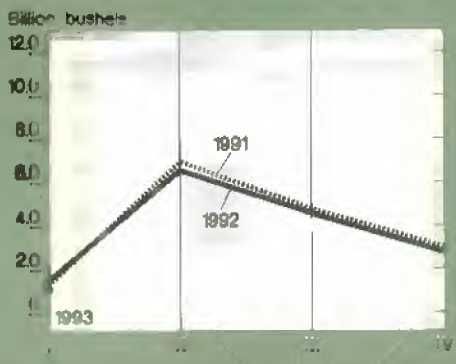
Red meat & poultry consumption, per capita[2,3]



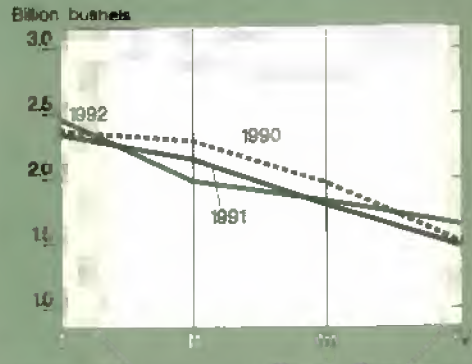
Cash receipts from livestock & products[4]



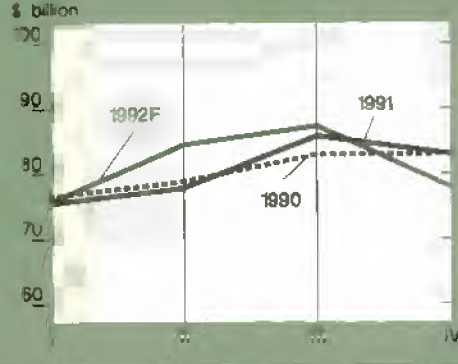
Corn beginning stocks[5]



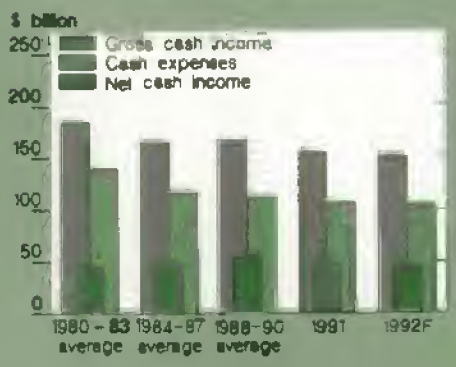
Corn disappearance[5]



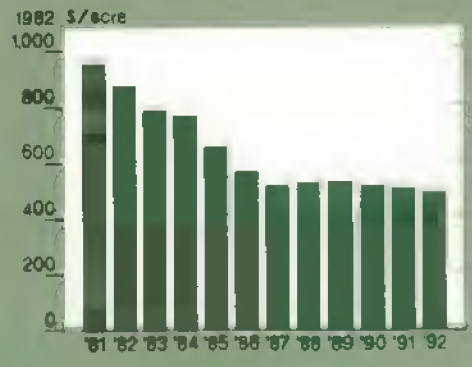
Cash receipts from crops[4]



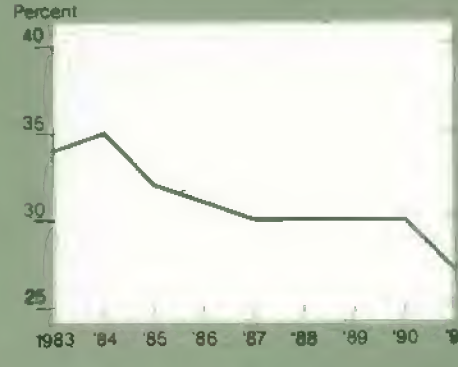
Real cash income (1987 $)[6]



Average real value of farm real estate



Farm value/retail food costs



[1]For all farm products [2]Calendar quarters. Future quarters are forecasts for livestock, corn, and cash receipts [3]Retail weight [4]Seasonally adjusted annual rate [5]I=Sept.-Nov.; II=Dec.-Feb.; III=Mar.-May; IV=June-Aug. Marketing years ending with year indicated. [6]Cash expenses plus net cash income equals gross cash income.

Livestock, Dairy & Poultry Overview

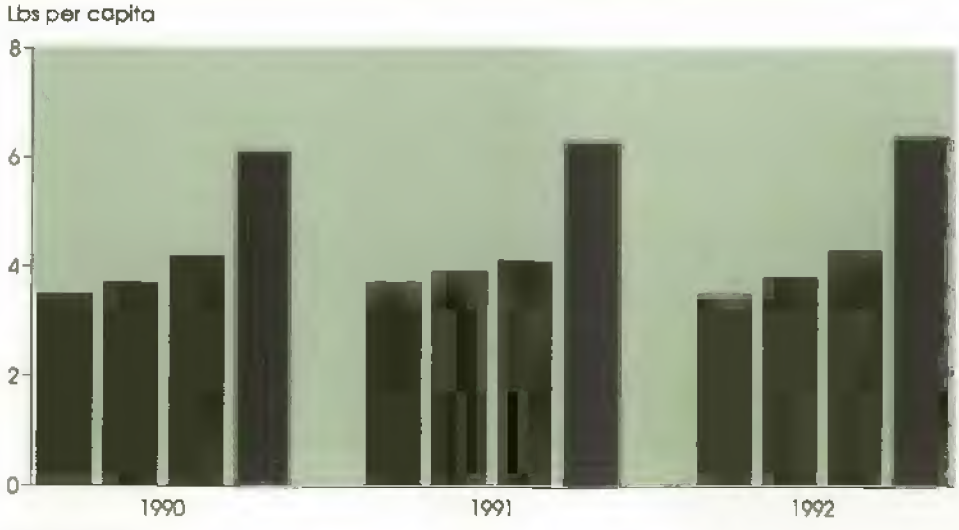
1993 Outlook—October Projections

- *Plenty of turkey available for Thanksgiving, with consumption to match or slightly exceed last year's record levels. Expect price specials, with consumer prices possibly lower than last year.*
- *Lower fourth-quarter broiler prices reflect consumers' seasonal shift to turkey and ham during the holiday season. Broiler prices in 1993 steady to slightly higher thon in 1992, helped by modest level of production growth and by continued export strength.*
- *Fourth-quarter egg prices expected to average 8-10 percent below last year, but strengthening with seasonal increases in egg use for Thanksgiving and other holiday cooking and baking.*
- *Cattle feedlot placements during August in the seven monthly reporting states jumped 12 percent over last year's relatively low placement rate. Lower feed and interest costs should keep feedlot breakeven levels in the low- to mid-$70's per head through the remainder of the year, and returns above cash costs near $20.*
- *Hog expansion continues, following recent returns above producers' expectations. U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs on September 1 was up 4 percent from a year earlier.*

Plenty of Turkey for The Holiday Season

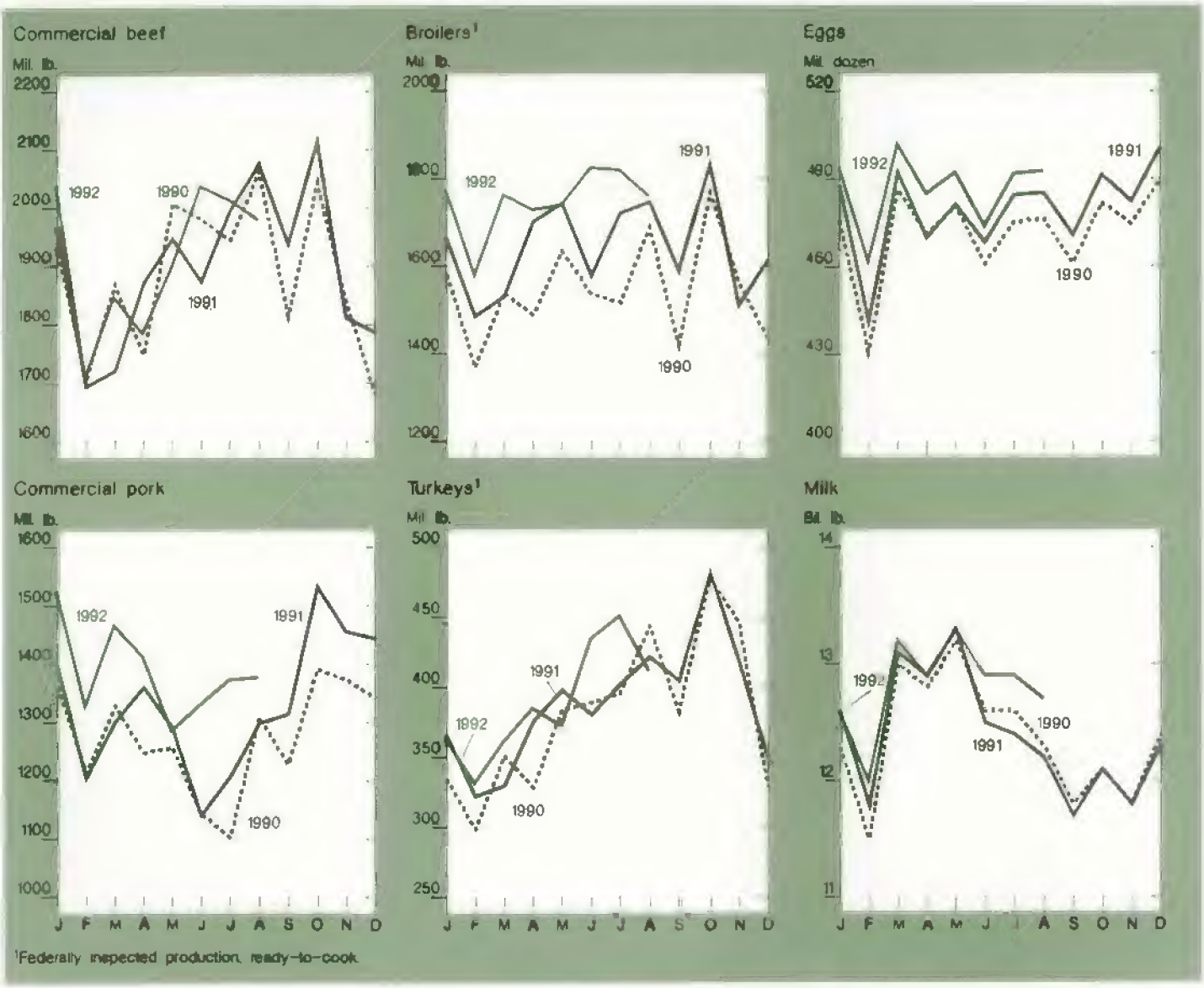
- Continued—although slower—gains in production, combined with record stocks, mean plenty of turkey available for Thanksgiving. Fourth-quarter output expected 1-2 percent above last year, following third-quarter growth of about 4 percent.
- Heavier average weights contributing substantially to production. For 1992, output about 3 percent above 1991, with some 289.3 million turkeys (about 1.5 percent more than last year) raised to heavier weights.
- Record stocks continue—October 1 stocks usher in the fourth quarter with an estimated 725 million pounds, 9 percent above last year.
- Average wholesale turkey prices firmed slightly in the third quarter, but remained about 4 cents below a year earlier. Producer returns—although poor—were near breakeven and improving from earlier in the year. Lower feed costs to help fourth-quarter returns remain near breakeven.
- Consumption expected about the same or slightly above last year's Thanksgiving record. Expect low wholesale prices to encourage retail price specials, with consumer prices possibly lower than last year.
- Fourth-quarter consumption represents about 35-36 percent of the year's total, a proportion that has held steady since 1989, cementing the importance of yearend holiday trade to the turkey industry.
- Another year of moderate production growth likely in 1993, at 2-3 percent. Improved returns in the second half of this year, together with expected lower 1993 feed costs, are positive factors in the outlook. Slower growth in competing pork production expected later next year would also help turkey sales and strengthen prices during second-half 1993.

Turkey Producers Look Forward to Fourth-Quarter Consumption Record



1992 estimate.

Commodity Overview — Livestock & Product Output



Growth in Broiler Output Slows

- For 1992, production likely to increase about 4 percent in the fourth quarter, nearly 6 percent for the year.
- Whole-bird prices down seasonally, with fourth-quarter wholesale prices around 48 cents per pound, compared with 50.5 cents last year. Retail prices around 85 cents per pound, 1-2 cents below last year. Prices held in check by strong competition, with large supplies of all meats.
- Net returns to broiler producers likely to remain positive in 1992, but the lowest since 1987. Lower feed costs during the second half not enough to offset the impacts of weaker fourth-quarter broiler prices.
- Broiler production to increase about 4 percent in 1993, to 21.6 billion pounds, reflecting lower 1992 returns and smaller increases in the hatchery supply flock. Based on cumulative pullet placements, the hatchery supply flock to increase only 2-3 percent for August 1992-March 1993. First-quarter output expected 3-4 percent above a year earlier.
- Exports likely to continue strong, reaching a record 1.33 billion pounds, taking 6.2 percent of total production. Relatively low-priced dark meat parts continue as the main factor.
- Prices in 1993 should be helped by the modest level of production growth and continued strength in exports. Wholesale prices for whole birds could average 49-55 cents a pound, compared with around 51 cents in 1992. Retail prices for whole birds expected to remain about steady, and average 86-87 cents a pound.

- Steady to higher broiler prices would improve net returns, with first-quarter returns expected slightly higher than the same period in 1992.

Table-Egg Prices To Improve

- Stronger egg prices and lower feed costs have moved net returns back into positive territory, where they are expected to remain through the rest of the year.

- Fourth-quarter prices probably 8-10 percent below last year, but holding at around 70 cents per dozen. Positive factors include seasonal increases in use for holiday cooking and baking, and exports, including EEP sales to Hong Kong and the Middle East. Commercial sales to Mexico, facilitated by export credit guarantees, will also help.

- Table-egg production in 1992 likely up 1-2 percent. Total egg production to increase close to 2 percent, to 5.8-5.9 billion dozen, with table-egg production exceeding 5 billion dozen.

- The table-egg flock continues to increase seasonally, but at a relatively slow rate. Flock size of around 230 million hens on September 1 was up a scant 0.2 percent from August, and 0.5 percent above a year earlier.

Egg Production Steady in 1993

- Total egg production expected about steady with 1992, at around 5.8 billion dozen. Hatching-egg output to increase around 2 percent. But table-egg output to decrease around 0.5 percent, remain below 1992 through the third quarter, and be nearly equal in the fourth.

- Wholesale egg price improvement likely, perhaps 6-8 cents per dozen above 1992, as production comes more into line with demand. Prices will generally be higher for the entire year, with the largest quarter-over-quarter increases expected in the second half.

- Retail egg prices likely to average in the low 90's, about a nickel above this year. Per capita consumption will be around 232 eggs, slightly lower than in 1992. Egg exports to continue strong, at around 156 million dozen.

Feedlot Placements Rise

- For the seven monthly reporting states, August feedlot placements up 12 percent over last year's relatively low rate. September on-feed inventories down only slightly from 1990 and 1991, but likely will stay above 1991 for the remainder of the year.

- Feedlots were well positioned as the fall quarter began, with no backlog of marketings and prices holding in the mid-$70's per head. Lower feed and interest costs should keep feedlot breakeven levels in the low- to mid-$70's through the remainder of the year, and returns above cash costs near $20 per head.

- Beef production through the first three quarters of 1992 about 1 percent higher than last year. Heavier weights helped add to the supply,

Update on Beef, Pork, and Poultry

	Annual		1992		
	1990	1991	I	II	III
Cattle on feed, 7 states (1,000 head)					
Number on feed	8,378	8,992	8,397	8,008	7,337
Placed on feed	21,030	19,704	4,563	4,488	--
Marketings	19,198	19,066	4,616	4,796	--
Other disappearance	1,218	1,233	336	363	--
Commercial slaughter (1,000 head)					
Cattle	33,241	32,690	8,032	8,255	--
Steers	16,587	16,728	4,074	4,452	--
Heifers	10,090	9,725	2,326	2,285	--
Cows	5,920	5,623	1,486	1,354	--
Bulls & stags	644	614	146	164	--
Calves	1,789	1,436	367	324	--
Sheep & lambs	5,654	5,722	1,417	1,350	--
Hogs	85,138	88,169	23,795	22,198	--
Commercial production (mil. lb)					
Beef	22,634	22,800	5,595	5,723	--
Veal	316	296	80	75	--
Lamb & mutton	358	358	91	85	--
Pork	15,300	15,948	4,320	4,032	--
Broilers					
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb)	18,553.9	19,727.7	5,119	5,295	5,280*
Wholesale price, 12-city (¢/lb)	54.8	52.0	50.2	52.3	54.5
Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb)	38.3	26.1	36	32	34
Broiler-type chicks hatched (mil.)	6,324.4	6,613.3	1,692.3	1,751.6	1,711*
Turkeys					
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb)	4,560.9	4,651.9	1,056	1,194	1,280*
Wholesale price, Eastern U.S., 8-16 lb young hens (¢/lb)	63.2	61.3	56.2	59.8	58.6
Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb)	235.9	306.4	26.4	39.3	580
Poults placed in U.S. (mil.)	304.9	308.0	79.0	85.6	76.4

*Estimated.
-- = Not available.
See tables 13, 14, and 16 for complete terms and definitions.

Commodity Overview

but higher steer and cow slaughter accounted for much of the increase.

- Through September, beef cow slaughter about 5 percent above total for all of 1991, and heifer slaughter down by about the same percentage.
- Dressed cattle weights continue to increase seasonally into the fall quarter, but indications are for averages below the high levels of 1991.
- Total beef and veal imports through August were 7 percent above year-earlier levels. Australia and New Zealand recently signed a Voluntary Restraint Agreement, sharply limiting beef exports to the U.S. during the remainder of the year. Beef imports from Canada are not limited, however, under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, and imports are up 60 percent from last year.
- Total beef exports through August were 14 percent higher than the same period in 1991. U.S. beef exports to Canada are about unchanged from last year. Pacific Rim countries continue to take the largest proportion of U.S. beef, although exports to Mexico are 28 percent higher than last year.

Hog Expansion Continues

- . . . as cheaper corn and higher-than-expected summer hog prices boosted returns above producer expectations. U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs on September 1 totaled 61.5 million head, up 4 percent from a year ago and 10 percent above September 1, 1990. Breeding inventory up 2 percent from a year ago and 9 percent above 1990.
- Hog producers intend to have 3 percent more sows farrow during September-February than in the period a year ago. Since pigs saved per litter continue at record highs, the September-February pig crop will likely be 4-5 percent above a year ago. Thus, pork production will remain above year-earlier levels through at least next summer.
- Commercial pork production in 1992 expected to total 17.2 billion pounds, up 8 percent from last year and surpassing 1980's record 16.4 billion pounds. In 1993, pork production expected at about 17.8 billion pounds, up 3 percent.
- The continuing rise in pork and competing meat production will keep downward pressure on hog prices, expected to average $41-$43 per cwt in 1992 and $1-$2 lower in 1993.
- Although feed costs are expected lower over the next year, declining hog prices will squeeze producers' returns. The number of hogs kept for breeding is expected to plateau in the coming months.
- Retail pork prices in 1992 to average 6-8 percent lower than 1991's $2.12 per pound. But 1993 prices likely unchanged, as an increase in the farm-retail spread keeps the small decline in farm price from being reflected in market prices.

Manufacturing Milk Prices Slide

- . . . with unexpectedly larger milk supplies leading to lower wholesale product prices.
- Free of normal hot spells, milk production expanded 4 percent during the summer. However, a return to normal conditions is expected to trim the expansion to 2-3 percent in the fourth quarter.
- Wholesale cheese and nonfat dry milk prices peaked early, gradually declining during August-September and pulling down manufacturing grade milk prices. The Minnesota-Wisconsin price for manufacturing grade milk slid from $12.59 per cwt in July to $12.28 in September.
- Farm milk prices will soon fall below a year earlier for the first time in 1992. Even so, the 1992 average will be relatively high because of good domestic demand and stronger export movement under the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP).

For further information, contact: Richard Stillman and Agnes Perez, coordinators; Steve Reed, cattle; Leland Southard, hogs; Lee Christensen and Larry Witucki, poultry; Jim Miller and Sara Short, dairy. All are at (202) 219-1285. AO

Field Crops Overview

Domestic Outlook—October Projections For 1992/93

Corn Production To Set Record

- Output up 20 percent from last year, and almost 2 percent from September's forecast. This would be the largest U.S. corn crop ever, overshadowing the 1985 record by about 60 million bushels. Projected yield of 123.8 bushels per acre would also be a record.
- No state realized a decline in projected yield between September 1 and October 1—yields were reported higher in Illinois (+4 bushels), Indiana (+3), Iowa (+4), Minnesota (+2), Missouri (+4), and Ohio (+3).
- Continued coolness delayed corn progress during most of September. But warm weather at the end of the month, particularly in the western Corn Belt, advanced crop progress.
- As of October 18, 18 percent of the crop rated excellent and 61 percent

rated good. Harvested samples surveyed indicate that actual weight of grain per ear is registering above previously forecast weights.

- Due to cool weather, maturity generally behind average all season. By October 18, only 22 percent of the crop had been harvested, well behind the 5-year average of 63 percent. Eighty-nine percent of the crop was mature, compared with an average of 100 percent.

- Total corn use up more than 3 percent from 1991/92, with feed and residual use expected up nearly 6 percent. Contributing factors: large corn supplies and expanded livestock production (particularly pork). Food, seed, and industrial use up too, but exports down slightly.

- Ending stocks for corn to rise 69 percent above carryin, with the larger crop vastly outweighing increases in use. Prices expected to average $1.85-$2.25 per bushel, below this past year's $2.37.

Largest Soybean Crop Since 1982

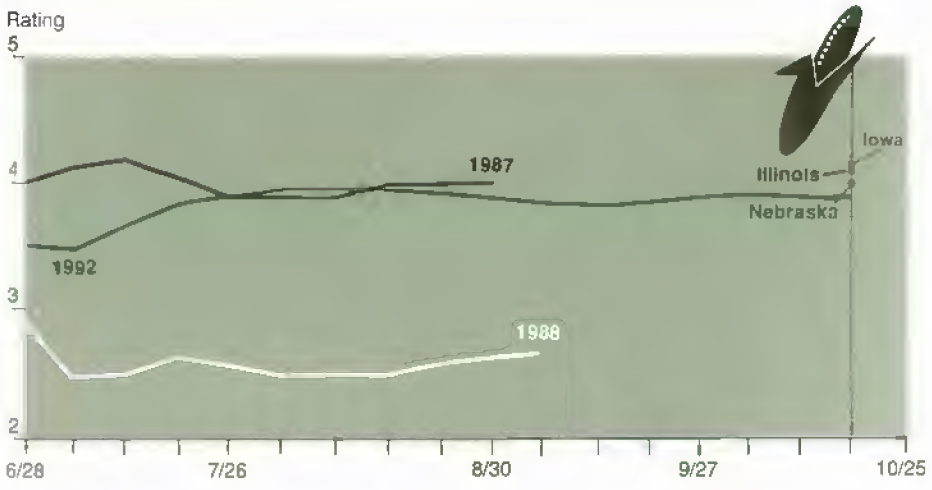
- Up more than 6 percent from 1991, and up 1 percent from the forecast of September 1.

- Expected national yield—at 36.3 bushels—up 2.1 bushels from last year's record, and up slightly from the September 1 forecast. Average pod counts up from last year, although average pod weight about normal.

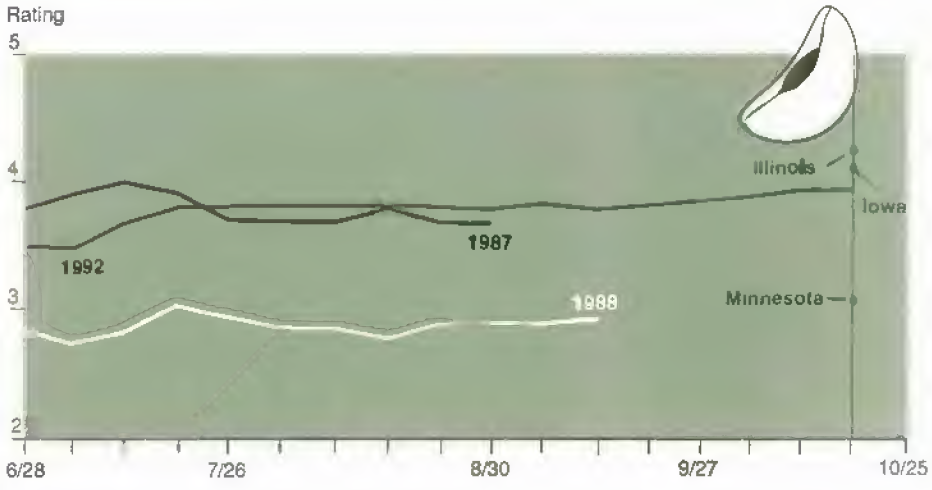
- Soybean development rebounded in the Corn Belt during September with warm weather at the end of the month, but continued to be delayed. As of October 18 about 62 percent of the crop was harvested, slightly behind the 5-year average of 65 percent.

- October 1 yield prospects showed reported higher yields in Illinois (+1 bushel), Ohio (+1), Kansas (+1), Nebraska (+1), and certain southern

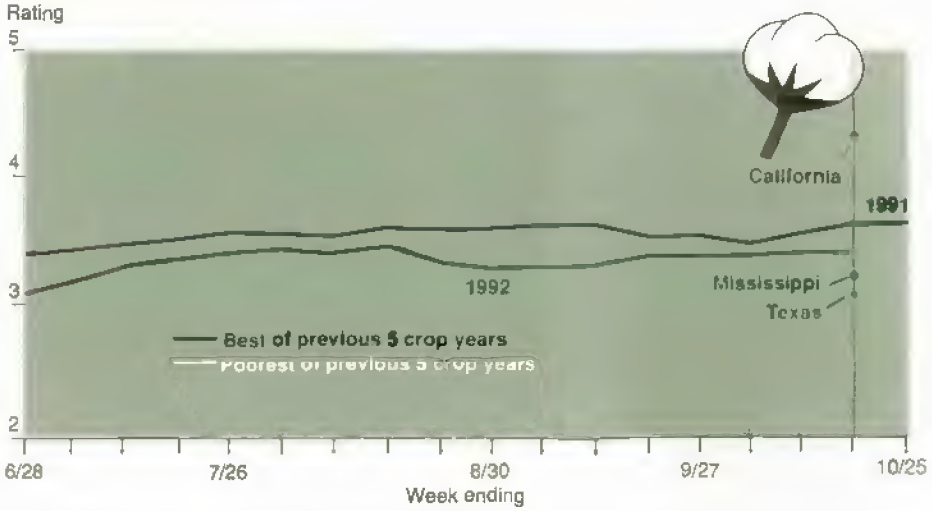
Crop Conditions for Corn Mostly Good. . .



. . .and for Soybeans



. . .but for Cotton Only Fair



1=Very poor; 2=Poor; 3=Fair; 4=Good; 5=Excellent.

Commodity Overview

U.S. Field Crops—Market Outlook at a Glance

	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Yield	Output	Total Supply	Domestic use	Exports	Ending stocks	Farm price
	— Mil. acres —		Bu/acre	— — — —		Mil. bu	— — — —		$/bu
Wheat									
1991/92	69.9	57.7	34.3	1,981	2,888	1,135	1,281	472	3.00
1992/93	72.3	62.4	39.4	2,459	2,981	1,183	1,225	573	3.05-3.25
Corn									
1991/92	76.0	68.8	108.6	7,474	9,018	6,325	1,590	1,100	2.37
1992/93	79.3	72.2	123.8	8,938	10,049	6,635	1,550	1,864	1.85-2.25
Sorghum									
1991/92	11.0	9.8	59.0	579	722	379	290	53	2.25
1992/93	13.5	12.3	69.3	853	906	510	300	96	1.75-2.15
Barley									
1991/92	8.9	8.4	55.2	464	624	401	95	129	2.10
1992/93	7.8	7.3	62.4	456	605	365	110	130	2.05-2.25
Oats									
1991/92	8.7	4.8	50.7	243	489	360	2	128	1.20
1992/93	8.0	4.5	65.6	295	462	360	2	100	1.25-1.45
Soybeans									
1991/92	59.1	58.0	34.2	1,986	2,318	1,355	685	278	5.60
1992/93	59.1	58.1	36.3	2,108	2,388	1,363	720	305	5.10-5.70
			Lb/acre	— — —	Mil. cwt (rough equiv.)		— — —		$/cwt
Rice									
1991/92	2.86	2.75	5,617	154.5	184.3	90.7	66.4	27.3	7.70
1992/93	3.03	2.97	5,615	166.7	199.6	94.0	74.0	31.6	6.50-7.00
			Lb/acre	— — —	Mil. bales	— — —			¢/lb
Cotton									
1991/92	14.1	13.0	652	17.6	20.0	9.6	6.7	3.7	58.30*
1992/93	13.4	11.2	681	15.9	19.6	9.7	6.0	4.0	—

Based on October 8, 1992 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates U.S. marketing years for exports.
*Weighted average price for August-March, not a season average
See table 17 for complete definition of terms

states. Wisconsin showed the only decline in yield (-3), due to cool weather delaying development well behind normal.

- Total use in 1992/93 up 2 percent from last year: Soybean exports up 5 percent, due in part to reduced rapeseed production in the EC and Canada. Crush expected up slightly, in part due to strong domestic meal demand.

- Ending soybean stocks in 1992/93, at 305 million bushels, would be 10 percent above carryin. Season-average price to range between $5.10 and $5.70 per bushel, compared with 1991/92's $5.60.

Wheat Production 24 Percent Over 1991

- . . . and up 2 percent from last month. Yields averaged 39.4 bushels per acre, up 1.2 from September 1, and nearly matching the 1990 record of 39.5 bushels.

- Hard red spring wheat production (excluding durum) at a record 702 million bushels, up 5 percent from September 1 and 63 percent higher than in 1991. Main factors in output jump: a more than 25-percent increase in harvested area and record yields.

- Spring wheat harvest virtually complete by the end of September, and winter wheat planting begun. By October 18, 83 percent of the winter wheat crop was in the ground, near the 5-year average of 82 percent. Soil moisture in the Great Plains generally better than a year ago, but conditions in the Pacific Northwest and parts of the Southern Plains are quite dry.

- Total use for all classes to be down fractionally in 1992/93, with 4 percent lower exports due to lower global trade and continued large competing supplies. Domestic use up 4 percent from last year, with higher domestic flour disappearance and estimated first-quarter feed and residual use much higher than expected.

- Ending stocks in 1992/93 to be 21 percent above the low carryin level, with season-average prices in the $3.05-$3.25 range, above the average in 1991/92, when low prices during the summer limited the season-average price to $3 a bushel.

Second-Highest Rice Crop on Record

- The 1992 rice crop expected to be the largest since 1981, and the second highest on record. Yields down fractionally from last year, but area up. Supplies to rise more than 8 percent above 1991/92.

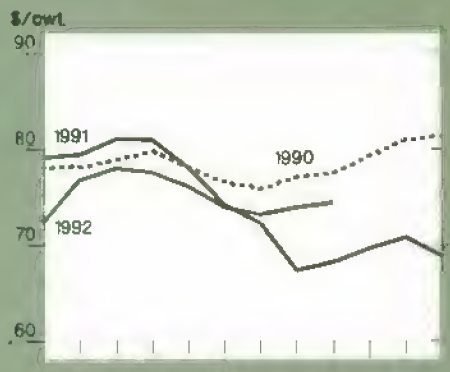
- The October forecast for the U.S. average yield—at 5,615 pounds—up 91 pounds from the September 1 estimate, due to increases in Arkansas, California, and Mississippi.

- In contrast, yields forecast for the later-than-usual Texas crop continued to decline, as did ratoon prospects in Texas and in southern Louisiana. The reason: cool, damp weather.

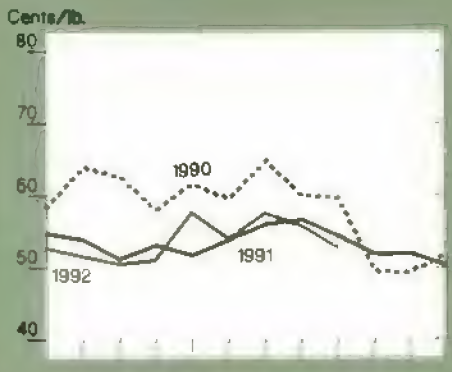
- Domestic use and exports expected higher than in 1991/92, up 4 percent and 11 percent. Drop in price from 1991/92 expected to stimulate use.

Commodity Market Prices — Commodity Overview

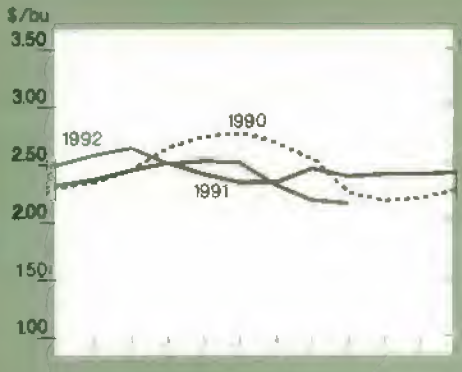
Choice steers, Nebraska



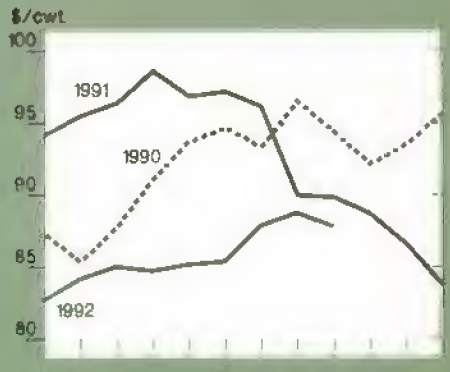
Broilers, 12-city average



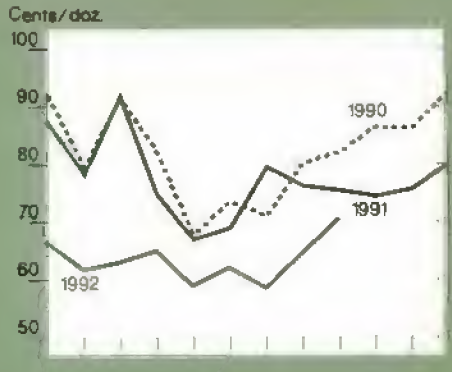
Corn, Central Illinois[1]



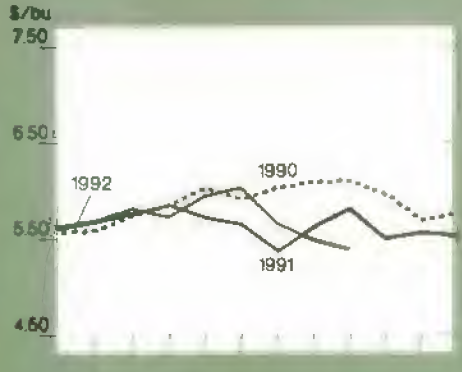
Medium steers, Oklahoma City[2]



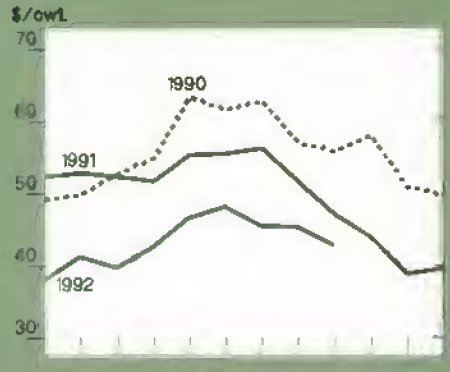
Eggs, New York[3]



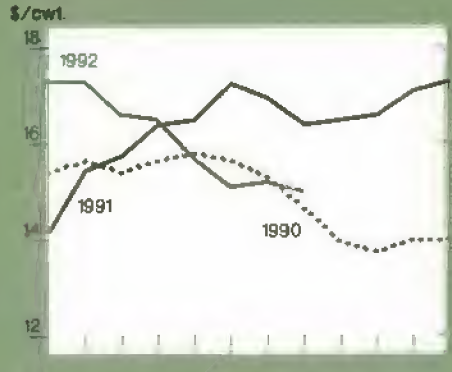
Soybeans, Central Illinois[4]



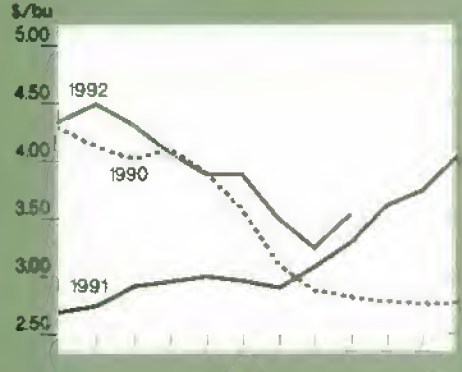
Barrows and gilts, 6 markets, Omaha



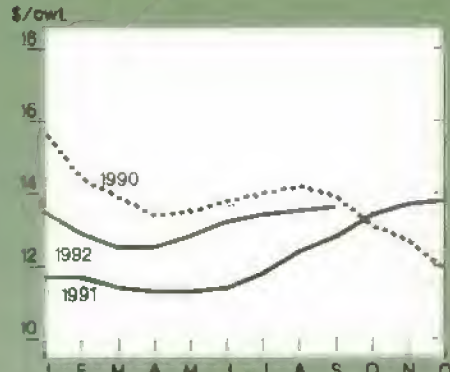
Milled rice, SW Louisiana[5]



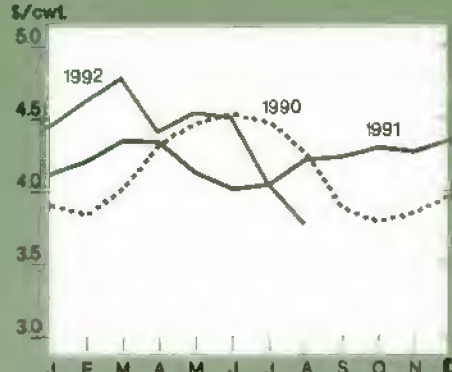
Wheat, Kansas City[6]



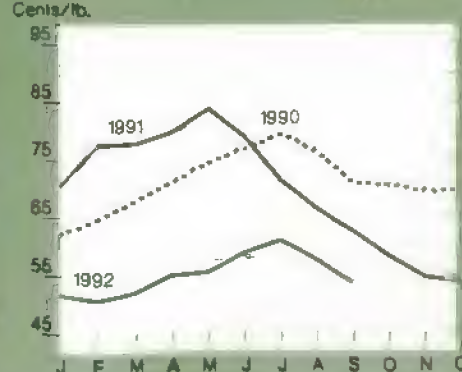
All milk



Sorghum, Kansas City



Cotton, average spot market



[5]U.S. No. 2, long-grain. [6]No. 1 HRW.

Commodity Overview

Highest Producing States Not Expected To Post Record Yields

	Expected production	Expected yield	Record-high yield	Year of highest yield
	Mil. bu	*Bu/acre*	*Bu/acre*	
Corn				
Iowa	1,768.5	135.0	135.0	1986 & 1992
Illinois	1,474	134.0	135.0	1985 & 1986
Nebraska	1,011	128.0	131.0	1987
Minnesota	818	124.0	127.0	1987
Indiana	785	133.0	135.0	1987
U.S.*	8,938	123.8	123.8	1992
Soybeans				
Illinois	394	42.0	42.5	1985
Iowa	338	42.0	43.5	1987
Minnesota	194	36.0	39.0	1987 & 1990
Indiana	184.5	41.0	41.5	1985
Missouri	144.5	34.0	34.5	1985
U.S.*	2,108	36.3	36.3	1992
	(1,000 bales)	*(Lbs/acre)*	*(Lbs/acre)*	
Upland cotton				
Texas	3,200	433	506	1987
California	2,650	1,278	1,278	1992
Missouri	2,200	785	888	1991
Arkansas	1,550	775	786	1987
Louisiana	1,400	765	828	1991
U.S.	15,409	676	702	1987

*Previous record for corn was 119.8 set in 1987, and for soybeans 34.2 set in 1992.

- Ending stocks at 31.6 million cwt would be 16 percent above carryin. Prices expected in the $6.50-$7 range, below this past year's $7.70.

But Cotton Output Shrinks

- . . . about 10 percent from the 1991/92 level, due to higher abandoned acreage. Production forecast also down slightly from last month. Main reason for the month-to-month drop: yield declines in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other states where cool, damp weather has been a problem.

- Crop progress behind the 5-year average, due to cool temperatures and rains. As of October 18, bolls opening on 76 percent of the crop, compared with 5-year average of 84 percent. Harvest was 36 percent complete, slightly behind the average of 38 percent.

- Total use in 1992/93 to fall more than 3 percent from 1991/92. Domestic use expected up 1 percent as mill use remains strong, but exports down 10 percent due to strong foreign competition.

- Ending stocks of 4 million bales would be up 8 percent from the carryin level.

[Joy Harwood (202) 219-0840]

Update on U.S. Rice...

October 1 conditions point to the second-largest U.S. rice crop, at 166.7 million cwt.

- Harvested area of 2.97 million acres ties for fourth highest on record. Factors contributing to high acreage include a 0-percent ARP in 1992, good weather and prices at planting time, and increased water availability in California.
- Harvested area was higher only in the early 1980's. Then, set-asides generally were not in effect (except in 1982), U.S. exports were high, and season-average farm prices were 20 percent higher to almost double current prices.
- Yields also to be fourth highest on record, at 5,615 pounds per acre. This is just slightly below last year, and 2 percent below 1989 record.

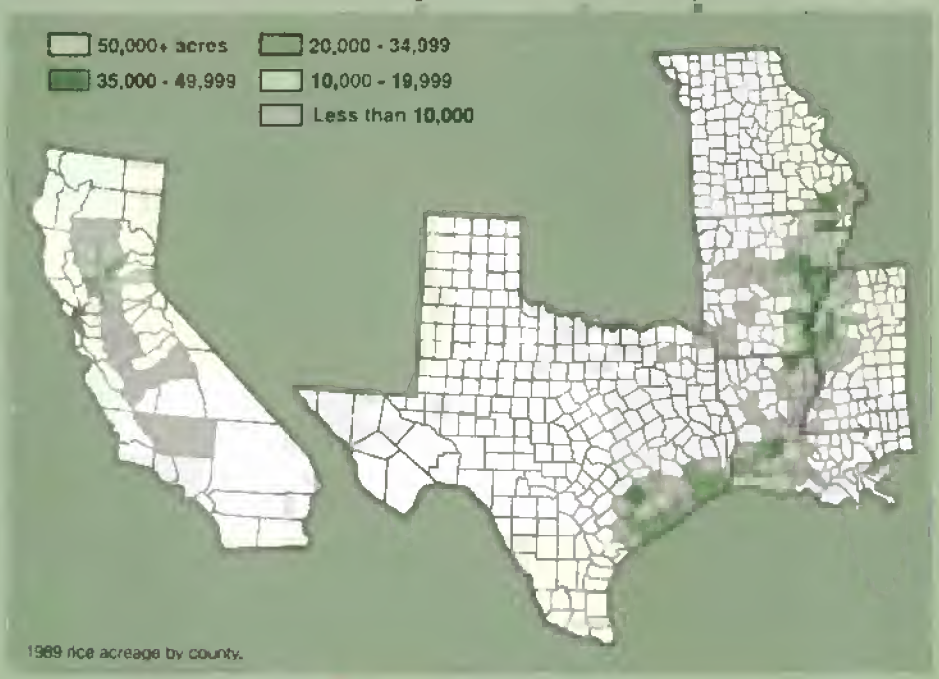
But conditions—and crop prospects—vary substantially by state.

- California's average yield in 1992 expected to reach 8,300 pounds per acre, more than 5 percent above the state's 1989 record. California's yields are typically about 35-40 percent above the U.S. average. This is because of the state's low humidity, the absence of red rice problems in the state, and its production of mostly high-yielding medium grain varieties.
- Texas and Louisiana producers face a different situation. Texas produces almost exclusively long grain rice, while both long and medium varieties are grown in Louisiana. Cool, damp weather—along with damage caused by Hurricane Andrew in areas of Louisiana—has reduced yield prospects. Texas' projected yield of 5,400 pounds would be the lowest since 1984, and Louisiana's 4,700 pounds would be the lowest since 1989.

Prices in the South dipped since last fall, in part due to sluggish exports in 1991/92.

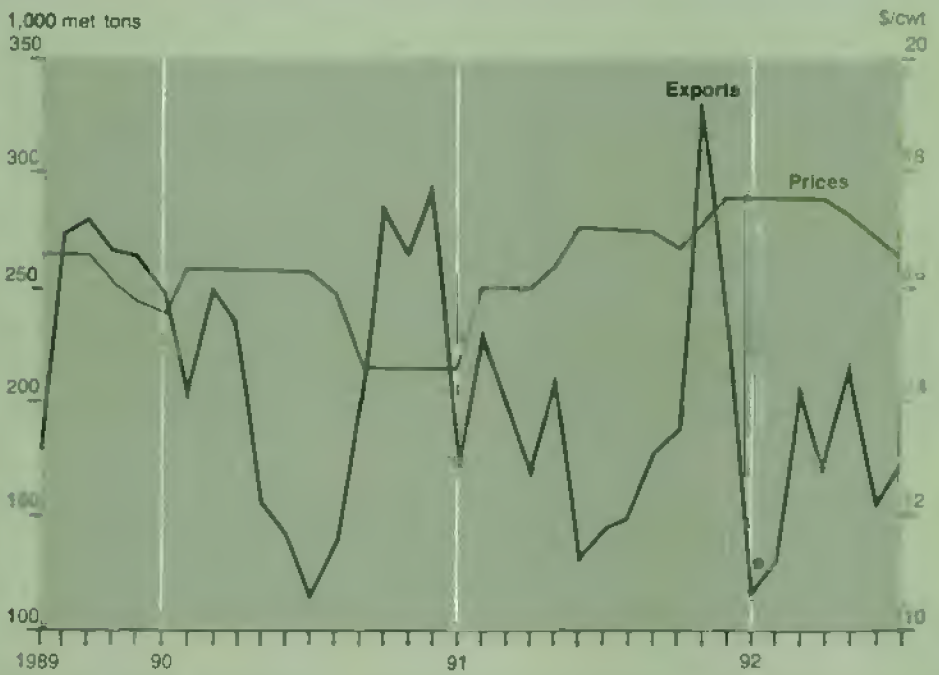
- Milled f.o.b. prices for long grain rice—grown in the Delta and Gulf

Rice Production Concentrated Along Gulf Coast and Mississippi Delta



1989 rice acreage by county.

Prices Sagged in Mid-1992 as Export Pace Weakened



Prices for milled long grain, f.o.b. Houston

states—have plummeted since a year ago. Arkansas long grain prices fell from a recent peak of $17.40 per cwt in November 1991 to an average of $15.45 in September 1992.

- Similarly, prices for medium grain rice in the gulf coast area trended downward. After remaining at about $16 per cwt last fall and winter, southwest Louisiana medium grain prices in September were about $14.
- Producer marketing patterns in part explain the price pattern in the south. Last fall, many producers expected higher prices later in the year, so held rice off the market. As a result, milled rice exports slowed and 1991/92 total U.S. exports—at 66.4 million cwt—were the lowest since 1985/86.
- In the South, a relatively large portion of the crop is destined for the generally lower priced export market than the higher priced domestic market. Producers lowered price expectations when faced with approaching loan maturity dates, and certainly when faced with a large 1992 crop.

Strong domestic demand for medium grain rice helps support California prices.

- In California, where short- and medium grain varieties predominate, the price situation is much different from the South. Prices to California producers in early fall registered 3-5 percent above last year.
- The reason: most California rice is used in the faster growing, higher priced domestic market. In addition, California's harvest (September-October) is later than in the South, where harvest begins in late July.

Larger use is expected in 1992/93.

- For the 1992/93 marketing year (beginning August 1, 1992), exports projected at 74 million cwt, about 11 percent above last year's reduced level. This would be the highest export level since 1989, with all of the projected increase in long grain shipments.
- Lower expected prices for 1992/93—prompted by the large crop—are increasing U.S. competitiveness. Growth in exports depend on abilty of the U.S. to remain competitive with Asian traders, particularly Thailand.
- Total domestic use to be up about 4 percent in 1992/93, at 94 million cwt, as food use continues strong. Domestic use of medium grain rice—where California holds a major market share—to be up 11 percent, while domestic long grain use stays flat.

[Janet Livezey, Nathan Childs, Joy Harwood (202) 219-0840; Sara Schwartz (202) 219-0820]

Commodity Overview

World Outlook for 1992/93

Smaller Supplies of Top-Quality Wheat

- . . . as early frost clips Canadian wheat yields and quality, leading to increased exports of Canadian wheat for feed rather than food. Argentine plantings of wheat, although at a 20-year low, benefiting from favorable weather, with good yield potential.
- U.S. wheat exports continue to face strong competition, with market share remaining low at 33 percent. Despite weather-induced production losses in both Europe and Canada, relatively large carryover stocks will maintain those exporters' presence in the world market.
- As world trade slows, dampened by a 60-percent drop in China's wheat imports to 10 million tons, use trails global production, resulting in a marginal rise in stock levels.

Lower Foreign Coarse Grain Trade

- Despite a small drop in expected U.S. exports, foreign exports likely to decline even more, boosting U.S. market share of the global corn market from 64 to 70 percent.
- A sharp rise in the export availability of feed wheat from Canada to aggravate an already weaker outlook for U.S. corn exports, particularly to markets such as South Korea.
- Higher world corn ending stocks to result from production surpassing consumption, while weaker corn exports put downward pressure on prices.
- A dramatic reduction in exportable supplies of oats by Sweden and Finland, along with some weather damage to oats in Canada, could substantially cut U.S. oat imports. But high U.S. oat yields will bridge the shortfall.

World Cotton Production Dips

- . . . as Pakistan's cotton crop is damaged by the worst flood of the century. However, foreign output of 76.6 million bales remains the second largest on record, with China and India boosting production and offsetting losses in Pakistan.
- U.S. export market share drops to 26 percent in 1992/93, with growth limited by weak world demand and continued keen foreign competition.
- World cotton stocks to become more burdensome, despite Pakistan's lower crop, as global production maintains an edge over record consumption.

U.S. Soybean Output Boosts Oilseed Total

- . . . despite a favorable outlook for increased soybean plantings in South America, where sowing is just beginning. Increases in global soybean and sunflowerseed production more than offset an unprecedented decline in rapeseed production in Canada and the EC, boosting world oilseed output to 224.7 million tons.

World Grain, Soybean Output Up in 1992

	Year [1]	Production	Exports [2]	Consumption [3]	Carryover
			Mil. tons		
Wheat	1991/92	542.3	108.2	555.5	130.4
	1992/93	548.1	100.3	547.0	131.5
Coarse grains	1991/92	801.1	96.1	807.4	131.2
	1992/93	823.9	87.9	810.8	144.3
Corn	1991/92	485.3	63.8	486.7	79.2
	1992/93	514.2	56.9	496.8	96.6
Rice	1991/92	346.3	14.3	351.1	55.6
	1992/93	349.7	13.5	353.2	52.1
Oilseeds	1991/92	222.4	36.7	183.8	21.3
	1992/93	224.7	36.3	184.8	21.8
Soybeans	1991/92	105.8	28.1	91.4	18.2
	1992/93	110.5	28.9	92.4	19.3
Soybean meal	1991/92	72.4	28.0	72.4	3.0
	1992/93	73.1	27.1	73.3	2.7
Soybean oil	1991/92	16.6	4.0	16.0	2.2
	1992/93	16.8	4.0	16.8	2.2
			Mil. bales		
Cotton	1991/92	95.8	22.5	84.8	40.0
	1992/93	92.5	23.1	86.8	44.9

[1] Marketing years are: wheat, July-June; coarse grains and corn, October/September, oilseeds, soybeans, meal, and oil, local marketing years except Brazil and Argentina adjusted to October-September, cotton, August-July. [2] Rice trade is for the second calendar year. [3] Crush only for soybeans and oilseeds.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Export Credit, EEP Announcements

USDA recently announced $3.6 billion in fiscal 1993 GSM 102/103 credits to 18 countries to purchase feed grains, wheat, oilseeds, protein meals, cotton, and other agricultural commodities. Under the credit programs, the U.S. will guarantee payment of commercial loans extended to the countries by U.S. lenders to buy the commodities.

Countries targeted for credit guarantees presently include Chile, Colombia, the Czech and Slovak republics, Egypt, Guatemala, Hungary, Jordan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Russia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Venezuela.

USDA has a total of $5.7 billion in credits available for the entire fiscal year, with Mexico and Russia as the major recipients. While the new round of export credits is announced at the beginning of the fiscal year, the amounts and types of commodities can be reannounced at later dates.

New EEP Initiatives for Wheat, Vegetable Oil

Adapting a new multicountry approach to announcing EEP initiatives, USDA announced a July-June marketing year package of wheat EEP allocations. New wheat initiatives totaling 29.1 million metric tons—including 7 million tons targeted to China, 5.5 million to the former Soviet Union, and 3.5 million tons to Egypt—will remain in effect through the 1992/93 marketing year for wheat, which ends June 30, 1993.

The new package of wheat initiatives to 28 countries announced on September 2 replaces all EEP wheat initiatives announced previously and includes several additional countries. USDA also targeted 11 countries for 870,000 tons of vegetable oil under EEP. USDA traditionally had announced export subsidy initiatives on a country-by-country basis, which sometimes led to delays in new allocations because of the difficulty of getting approval through several U.S. government agencies.

Mexico and Russia Are Major Recipients of FY93 Export Credits

Commodity	Amount	Major recipients
	$ million	
Feed grains	563	Russia, Korea, Mexico, Egypt
Wheat	831	Pakistan, Russia, Korea, Morocco
Oilseeds	261	Mexico, Korea
Protein meals	121	Mexico, Russia
Cotton	333	Korea, Mexico, Colombia
Corn (human consumption)	50	Mexico
Wood products	50	Mexico, Turkey
Meats	95	Russia, Mexico, Venezuela
Vegetable oils	42	Mexico, Venezuela
Wheat flour	42	--
Other	1,134	--

-- = Not available

Allocations for Russia include the $525 million announced on October 9, 1992, with $235 million for feed grains and $190 million for wheat. USDA will allocate another $275 million for Russia on or around January 1, 1993.

- While world output is forecast to rise 1.1 percent, more than half of this gain will come from the U.S., where oilseed output is expected up by 3.2 percent.
- Tight supplies of other oilseeds and a lower dollar enhances demand for soy products, particularly in the EC where crushers prefer imported soybeans over higher priced domestic rapeseed.
- A slight further tightening in foreign supply/use balances for vegetable oil, mainly rapeseed oil, will lift U.S. soybean oil exports above last year's level.

Higher World Rice Production

- . . . with gains anticipated in China, India, and Indonesia. As consumption gains surpass production, stocks will be drawn down. World trade to decline as Indonesia's import needs dwindle with increasing production.
- Stiffer competition in world markets and abundant supplies should maintain downward pressure on prices.
- U.S. export share to move up to 17 percent as foreign exports dip and U.S. supplies rebound.

[Nancy Morgan (202) 219-0825]

For further information, contact: Sara Schwartz, world wheat; Randy Schnepf, world rice; Edward Allen, domestic wheat; Janet Livezey, domestic rice; Pete Riley, world feed grains; Tom Tice and Jim Cole, domestic feed grains; Nancy Morgan and Jaime Castaneda, world oilseeds; Scott Sanford and Roger Hoskin, domestic oilseeds; Carol Whitton, world cotton; Bob Skinner and Les Meyer, domestic cotton. World information (202) 219-0820; domestic (202) 219-0840. AO

Specialty Crops Overview

U.S. Orange Output Higher in 1992/93 . . .

- . . . due to 33 percent larger crop in Florida. Output for the state's early and midseason varieties to be 37 percent above 1991/92. Valencia output up 28 percent, and Florida's all-orange production to reach 186 million boxes.
- California's navel orange production, at 38 million boxes, is 8 percent higher than last season. The state's Valencia crop forecast 3 percent below last year. The navel crop reportedly maturing well, with large set and good fruit size.
- Early-season prices for fresh oranges may be lower than a year ago, because the 1991/92 Valencia harvest lasted longer than usual, thereby providing competition with early navel oranges. The navel orange harvest usually begins in late October or early November.
- Florida's biannual citrus tree count points to larger orange crops in future years, barring devastating freeze or disease losses. The Florida citrus industry continues to move further south, reducing chances for damage from cold temperatures.

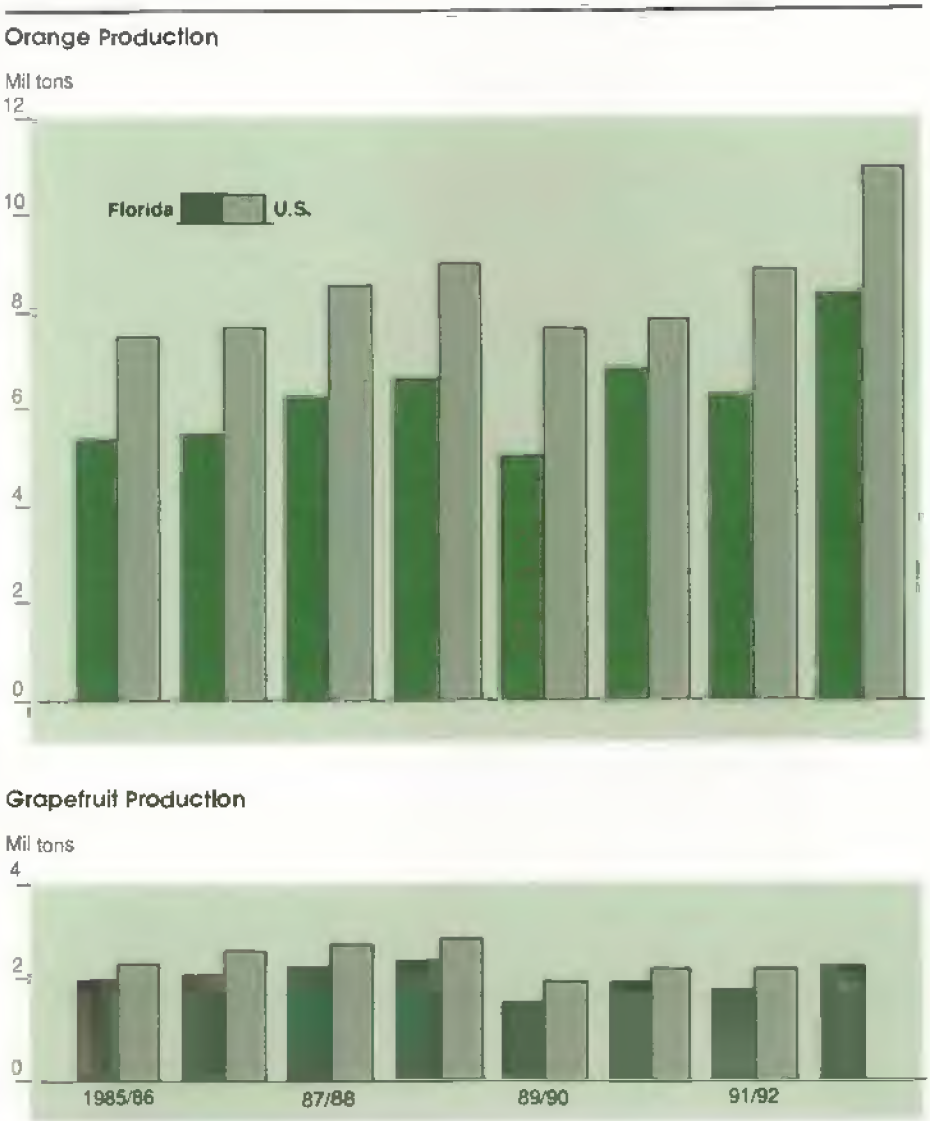
More Grapefruit & Lemons

- U.S. grapefruit output to be 26 percent higher than in 1991/92. Florida production, at 54 million boxes, up 27 percent. Half of Florida's total production is colored seedless varieties. California's desert crop, at 3.5 million boxes, is unchanged from last season. The first forecast for California's "other areas" grapefruit crop, which was 6.5 million boxes in 1992, will be made on April 1, 1993.
- Texas to produce 1.2 million boxes of grapefruit in 1992/93. This would be the first season of any commercial grapefruit volume from Texas since a December 1989 freeze destroyed the trees. In the early 1980's, Texas produced as much as 13.9 million boxes.
- Florida's citrus tree inventory also indicates increased future grapefruit production, especially among red and pink varieties.
- U.S. lemon output up, due to a 2.5-million-box (12 percent) increase in California/Arizona production. Quality of the new crop reported good. Lemon production in California's Central Valley showing signs of recovery following the December 1990 freeze.

Fall Fresh Vegetable Prospects Rise Slightly

- . . . as gains in broccoli, carrots, and cauliflower acreage offset declines in lettuce, tomato, celery, and sweet corn.

Florida Citrus Makes a Comeback



1992/93 grapefruit data not available for other states.

1992/93 forecast.
Other U.S. producers include Arizona, California, and Texas.

Florida Citrus: More Trees, Wider Area

Every 2 years an inventory of citrus trees and planted citrus acreage in Florida is conducted by USDA and Florida Agricultural Statistics Service. A preliminary report based on the 1992 inventory shows that Florida has the most acreage since 1982—791,290 acres of citrus groves.

Since 1990, when the last inventory was taken, growers added 133,227 acres of new trees, the largest increase in any 2-year period since the inventory began in 1966. Citrus acreage increased 8 percent from the 1990 inventory, and bearing acreage (consisting of trees at least 3 years old) is up 9 percent. Florida has about 65 percent of the U.S. bearing acreage and produces about 70 percent of total U.S. citrus output.

Florida's citrus trees tally 92 million, up nearly 17 percent from 1990. The number of trees increased faster than acreage because growers are setting more trees per acre than in the past. The 1992 average is 116 trees per acre, compared with 108 in 1990, and 92 in 1986. More trees per acre signals higher production per acre, but the trees are generally smaller and will not necessarily bear more fruit per tree.

Florida's citrus industry also continues to move further south to minimize losses from winter freezes. Plantings reflect the shift, with the largest increases occurring in the southern reaches of the citrus belt. Hendry County, one of the southernmost citrus belt counties, reported the most trees—12.8 million, up 23 percent from 1990. Central Florida's Polk County citrus acreage dropped 8 percent, and the number of trees increased just 5 percent.

Increases in trees and acreage were reported for oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines. A rise in the number of orange trees, with a large proportion still at the nonbearing age, indicates larger orange crops in the future. The number of orange trees jumped 16 percent, to a record 72.8 million, between 1990 and 1992.

Thirty-two percent of the orange trees counted are nonbearing (set after 1988) and will not reach peak production until they are 13-18 years old. The tree-killing winter freezes similar to those of the 1980's, as well as other natural disasters, could reduce potential production, but the move south should make the Florida citrus industry less vulnerable to cold temperatures.

Grapefruit production is also likely to increase in the future. Grapefruit acreage increased 8 percent, to 135,166 acres, between 1990 and 1992. The number of grapefruit trees grew 17 percent, with colored (red and pink) seedless varieties outpacing both seeded and seedless white grapefruit. Tree numbers of reds and pinks were up 32 percent, compared with 12 percent for white grapefruit.

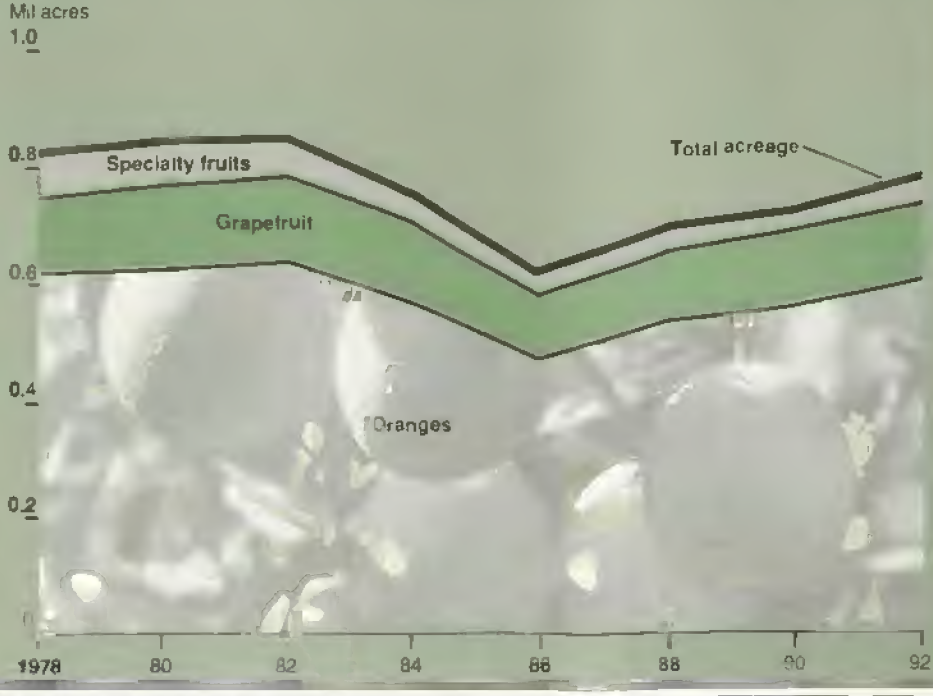
Bearing acreage was up 2 percent for all grapefruit, but colored varieties increased 15 percent. Nonbearing-age trees make up 3.6 million (27 percent) of the 13.1 million trees. More than a million trees were set in each of the past 3 years.

Tangerine production will also likely increase, with 1.4 million bearing-age trees and an additional 1 million set in the past 3 years. The only citrus with both fewer acres and trees reported were Temple oranges, lemons, and limes. Lime acreage was surveyed before Hurricane Andrew damaged groves in Dade County, where most of Florida's lime trees were located.

But even before the hurricane, lime acreage had declined 3 percent between 1990 and 1992, to 6,638 acres, following a 5-percent drop between 1986 and 1990. Florida's lemon acreage dropped 24 percent from 1990 to 701 acres. Florida accounts for a relatively small 1 percent of U.S. lemon production.

[Diane Bertelsen (202) 219-0883]

Florida Citrus Acreage— Poised for Higher Production In 1990's



Commodity Overview

Tomato Acreage Continues to Decline

	Harvested area [1]		For harvest	1992 as
	1990	1991	1992	% of 1991
	— — — *1,000 acres* — — —			*Percent*
Snap beans [1]	--	--	17.2	--
Broccoli [2]	21.5	20.0	23.0	15
Cabbage	--	--	6.9	--
Carrots [2]	14.0	14.8	17.4	18
Cauliflower [2]	14.2	11.0	12.5	14
Celery [2]	10.8	8.6	7.3	-15
Sweet corn	11.5	9.1	8.7	-4
Cucumbers [1]	--	--	14.5	--
Eggplant [1]	--	--	0.7	--
Escarole/endive [1]	--	--	1.1	--
Lettuce	62.0	42.1	39.5	-6
Bell peppers	--	--	8.1	--
Tomatoes	16.1	14.1	12.1	-14
Total [3]	152.1	119.7	169.0	--

-- = Not available.
[1] Estimates resumed with the 1992 crop. [2] Includes fresh market and processing. [3] Totals for 1990 and 1991 are not comparable with 1992 because not all crops were covered in earlier years' estimates of area.

Improved Beet Sugar Prospects Boost Forecast for U.S. Sugar Output

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 projections September	1992/93 projections October
		1,000 short tons, raw value		
Beginning stocks	1,210	1,513	1,381	1,426
Production	6,915	7,250	7,500	7,600
Beet	3,855	3,800	4,100	4,200
Cane	3,060	3,450	3,400	3,400
Imports	2,825	2,188	1,997	1,997
Quota	2,298	1,480	1,357	1,357
Other	527	708	640	640
Total supply	10,950	10,951	10,878	11,023
Exports	682	625	590	590
Domestic use	8,773	8,875	9,000	9,000
Total use	9,437	9,525	9,615	9,615
Ending stocks	1,513	1,426	1,263	1,408
		¢/lb		
Price	21.89	21.39	--	--

-- = Not available.
Based on October 8, 1992 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates. Years beginning October 1.

- Six-percent reduction in U.S. lettuce acreage is the result of smaller planting area in California and Arizona due to whitefly problems. Whitefly infestations delayed the Imperial Valley lettuce harvest in 1991.

- The 14-percent decrease in tomato acreage reflects a continuation of the decline in Florida, where the 1991 fall acreage fell 23 percent from the year before. However, favorable weather in Florida, which has promoted generally good growth and development in this year's crop, may offset the effects of less acreage on production. Hurricane Andrew caused only minor damage to tomatoes.

U.S. Sugar Estimate Revised Up

- . . . by 100,000 tons to 7.6 million short tons, raw value, due to higher forecast yields and sugar recovery for beets. A 50,000-ton drop in Hawaii's output from wind damage to the sugarcane by Hurricane Iniki was offset by an equal increase in Louisiana's forecast output.

- In September, Louisiana's sugar production estimates were lowered 200,000 tons, to 800,000 due to Hurricane Andrew's wind damage to cane. The estimate was raised to 850,000 tons in October because of improved sugarcane yield prospects. For Florida sugarcane, which escaped the brunt of Andrew's fury, the sugar production estimate—1.76 million tons—is unchanged from September.

- Estimated U.S. sugar use in fiscal 1992/93 remains at 9 million tons, unchanged from the September estimate, but 1.4 percent higher than last year. Domestic deliveries of sugar stronger during the second half of 1991/92 than during the first half.

[Glenn Zepp (202) 219-0888]

For further information, contact: Dennis Shields and Diane Bertelsen, fruit and tree nuts; Gary Lucier, vegetables; Peter Buzzanell, sweeteners; Doyle Johnson, greenhouse/nursery; Verner Grise, tobacco; David Harvey, aquaculture; Lewrene Glaser, industrial crops. All are at (202) 219-0883. AO

Commodity Sptolight

Dry Edible Beans Get A Second Glance

At a time when health concerns, convenience, and environmental issues are exerting a greater influence on consumers' food choices, dry edible beans are getting a second look—from both consumers and producers. The legumes are useful in sustainable production practices—making them attractive to farmers considering crop rotations. For consumers, dry beans offer low cost, nutritional content, versatility, and convenience.

The U.S. produces over a dozen varieties of dry edible beans, but a few favorites account for most of the U.S dry bean output—pinto (41 percent of 1989-91 output), navy beans (21 percent), Great Northern (8 percent), and red kidney (7 percent). Other varieties include large lima, baby lima, small white, pink, small red, cranberry, black, blackeye (also called cowpeas), and garbanzo (also called chickpeas).

These are the varieties for which USDA carries production statistics, but many other specialized varieties are produced in smaller quantities and included as miscellaneous output in USDA statistics. Among these are fava beans (sometimes called horse or broad beans), mung beans, adzuki beans (popular in Japan), marrow beans, appaloosa beans, Christmas limas, and anasazi (a native bean similar to pintos).

Versatile, Inexpensive, Nutritious

Relatively inexpensive, dry beans are an excellent source of vitamins, minerals, soluble dietary fiber, and protein. The leading source of vegetable protein, dry edible beans are among the best food buys in terms of cost per gram of protein. They contain no cholesterol, and research suggests that regular consumption of beans may help lower blood cholesterol levels. Dry beans are also rich in B-vitamins, iron, calcium, potassium, and phosphorous, and very low in sodium and calories.

Concern for nutrition is just one factor boosting dry bean consumption. Along with the rising popularity of restaurant chains specializing in Mexican and East Indian cuisine, interest over the past decade in ethnic foods featuring dry edible beans is also bringing beans back into the American culinary mainstream.

Dry edible bean use peaked during World War II at 11 pounds per person, then began a steady decline. Since bottoming out in the early 1980's, per capita consumption has increased 15 percent. From 1980 to 1984, dry bean use averaged 5.9 pounds per person. Over the next 5 years (1985-89), average use increased 7 percent to 6.3 pounds. The last 3 years (1990-92) saw an 8-percent gain over the 1985-89 period, to 6.8 pounds.

Dry edible beans have a wide range of uses, and some varieties can be substituted for others. All varieties are available dry in consumer or foodservice packages. Some varieties are also processed into canned products such as refried beans, soups, and baked beans. High-starch bean flour is produced from dry beans and used in a variety of baked goods. Restaurant use of dry beans and bean products appears to have increased during the past 10 years, especially among restaurants featuring dishes such as tacos, burritos, and chili. The following is a selection of uses for some of the more popular varieties:

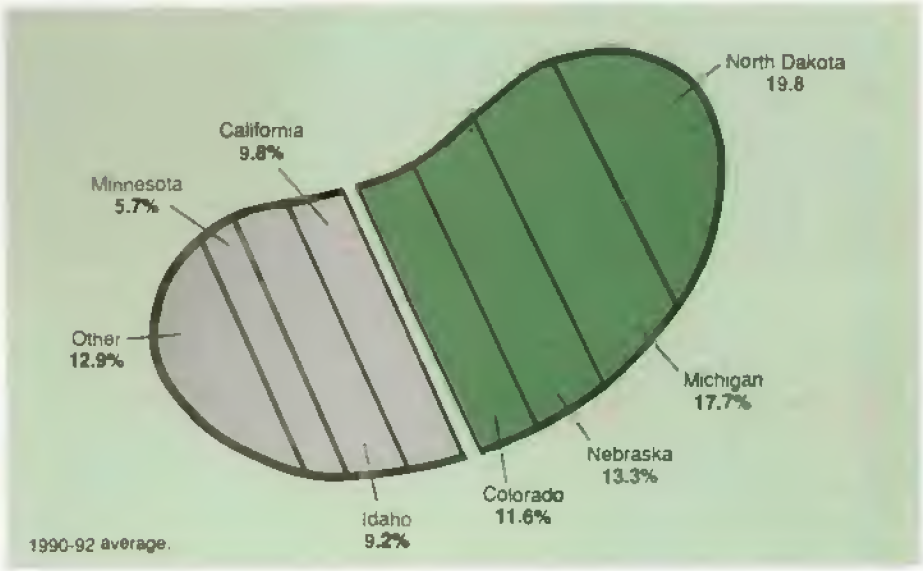
- ***Pinto beans*** are used in making canned refried beans as well as in many dishes such as three-bean salads, soups such as minestrone, stews, rice recipes, and casseroles. About three-fourths of pintos are sold dry in bags, with the remainder canned.
- ***Navy beans*** are used primarily in making canned baked beans and navy bean soup. Roughly 90 percent of domestic navy beans are canned.
- ***Great Northern*** beans are sold mainly in dry form, and a small amount is canned. Canning of Great Northerns is more popular in France, the major U.S. export market. These beans have also been used as substitutes for navy beans.
- ***Red kidney*** beans are sold both dry and canned and are used in making chili and other Mexican dishes. Most kidney beans are canned.
- ***Black beans*** are among the most nutritious edible beans (high in protein and potassium) and are used in making soups, chili, rice dishes, and casseroles. They also can be refried.

North Dakota: First Among 29 States

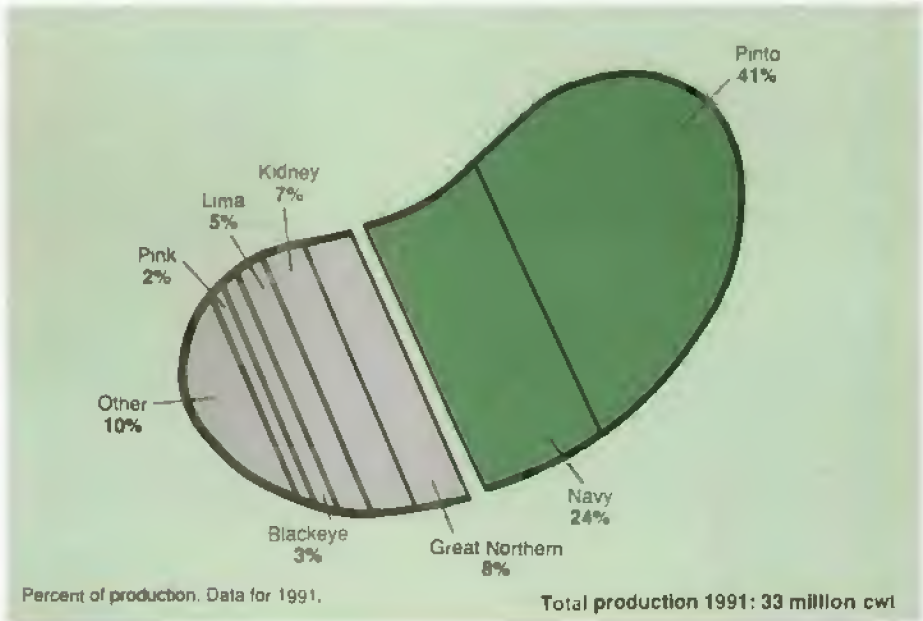
In 1991, U.S. growers harvested 1.9 million acres and produced a record crop of 33 million cwt. Dry edible beans are produced in 29 states, on about 16,000 farms. Close to half of all acreage is grown under irrigation, with western states almost completely irrigated, and central and eastern states largely nonirrigated. Since the late 1960's, dry beans have not been included in price support programs. However, USDA buys various dry-bagged and canned beans for use in child nutrition and other programs each year. In fiscal 1992, USDA purchased about 18 million pounds, about

Commodity Spotlight

Four States Produce Over 60 Percent of U.S. Dry Bean Crop



Pinto and Navy Are the Most Popular Dry Beans



half of 1 percent of U.S. dry bean production, for use in food programs.

New York became the birthplace of the U.S. commercial dry edible bean industry in the mid-1800's. Though now a minor dry bean producing state, New York remained the leading producer of dry beans until the early 1900's when Michigan took the lead. Michigan consistently led the nation in dry bean production until the last few years. Strong steady gains in the North Dakota bean industry propelled that state into first place in 1991, a lead the state held onto in 1992.

North Dakota's dry bean industry is relatively young—it was not firmly established until the early 1960's. In 1970, North Dakota's bean output was just 0.4 million cwt (2 percent of the U.S. crop), but with steadily increasing acreage and yields, output escalated to 7.5 million cwt by 1991, 23 percent of the nation's crop. By contrast, Michigan's crop was 6.2 million in 1991, the same as 1970.

According to the 1987 Census of Agriculture, 56 percent of North Dakota's 2,233 farms that grow dry beans harvested more than 100 acres of dry beans. Production in North Dakota is primarily concentrated among two types—pinto beans account for 62 percent of output, and navy beans 32 percent. Although it is the largest dry bean producer, North Dakota is second in production of these two varieties, producing 25 percent of the U.S. total for each.

Michigan has produced on average 18 percent of the U.S. dry bean crop during the last 3 years. It is the leading navy bean state, producing 59 percent of all the navy beans (also called pea beans) in the country. Navy beans account for about 71 percent of Michigan's bean crop, but the state also produces such varieties as black, cranberry, small white, pinto, and kidney beans. Dry beans are produced on about 4,000 Michigan farms, with the majority (70 percent) of the farms growing less than 100 acres of dry beans.

Third-ranked Nebraska produced 13 percent of the U.S. dry bean crop during 1990-92. Grown on about 1,500 farms, about 93 percent of the dry bean acreage is irrigated. Primarily a two-bean state, Nebraska produces most of the Great Northern beans grown in the U.S.—51 percent of the state's crop is Great Northern. Pinto beans make up another 42 percent of Nebraska's dry bean output.

Colorado follows Nebraska, with 12 percent of the U.S. dry bean crop. Although producing small amounts of kidney, navy, blackeye, and other beans, the state specializes in pinto beans and is the country's leading source. Over 90 percent of the beans produced in Colorado are pintos. Production takes place in two regions separated by the Rocky Mountains—the northeast area and the southwest corner of the state. Beans grown in the northeast are irrigated, and yields are much greater than for those in the southwest, which are largely produced on dry land.

Dry Beans in Sustainable Rotations

Dry edible beans offer an added benefit to producers exploring more sustainable farming practices. Grown often in rotation with other crops such as corn, wheat, barley, hay, sugar beets, and potatoes, dry beans are a legume that can help enrich nitrogen-poor soil. By hosting bacteria in root nodules, the bean plant can fix nitrogen from the air and impart it to the soil when the plant dies.

Wheat, corn, and barley are the most common crops harvested in rotation with dry beans, but the rotated crops vary by dry bean producing states:

- Michigan—corn, soybeans, and sugarbeets
- North Dakota—wheat, barley, and soybeans
- Nebraska—corn, wheat, and sugarbeets
- Colorado—corn, wheat, and alfalfa hay
- Idaho—wheat, alfalfa hay, and sugarbeets
- California—cotton, vegetables, and wheat

California rounds out the top five, with over 900 farms producing about 10 percent of the U.S. dry bean crop. California's dry bean production is not as concentrated among varieties as most other states, having a climate favoring a wide variety of beans. Blackeye peas (actually a type of bean) account for 28 percent of California's crop, followed by baby lima (24 percent) and red kidney beans (20 percent).

Idaho produces 9 percent of U.S. dry edible beans, making the Gem State the sixth leading supplier. Idaho produces small amounts of many different types of beans but relies on pinto beans for close to half its output. Idaho is the largest producer of pink beans and small red beans. Pink beans account for 25 percent of the state's dry bean production, while small red beans make up about 12 percent of the crop. Dry beans are produced on over 2,000 fully irrigated farms, with about half of the farms raising between 25 and 100 acres of dry beans.

Export Markets Vital For Dry Beans

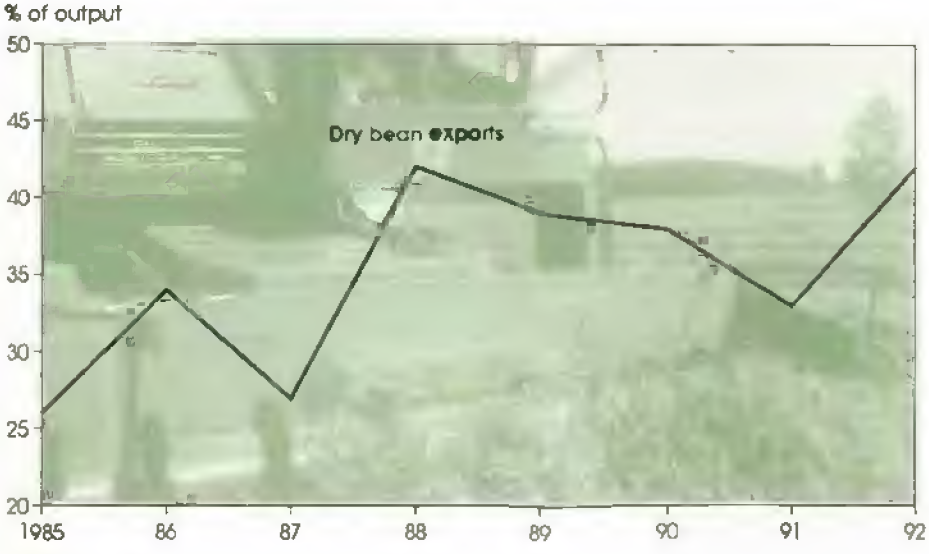
The U.S. ranks fourth in global dry edible bean production, accounting for about 8 percent of output. India (26 percent), Brazil (15 percent), China (11 percent), and Mexico (7 percent) are other leading dry bean producers. Among these countries, notably Brazil and Mexico, much of the production is consumed domestically, and per capita consumption is much higher than in the U.S., where exports make up about a fourth of total available supplies each year.

U.S. dry bean producers and shippers pay close attention to both domestic and international consumption trends. Because of the share exported, the international outlook is important to industry revenue. The U.S. is the second most important exporter of dry edible beans, behind China. In 1991, the U.S. ran a trade surplus in dry beans of about $195 million. In addition, the U.S. is a major exporter of dry bean seed, with 1991 exports of $44 million.

The top bean varieties exported in 1991 were pintos (27 percent of dry bean export value), navy (25 percent), Great Northern (9 percent), dark red kidney (9 percent), and baby limas (6 percent). Dry bean exports under food aid and GSM-102 export credit programs are also common and becoming more important. The U.S. imports few dry beans ($22 million in 1991), with garbanzo beans accounting for about half of all dry bean imports. Destinations are as varied as the types of beans exported in 1991:

- ***Pinto beans*** lead in export value, at $59 million, with major destinations including Algeria ($18 million), Mexico ($17 million), and Haiti ($8 million). However, Mexico is not a steady customer—significant U.S. sales depend on Mexican production shortfalls.
- ***Navy beans*** follow pintos, with sales totaling $55 million, and major shipments to the United Kingdom ($29 million) and Algeria ($14 million). The UK has long been a major market for U.S. navy beans.

Dry Beans Dip Into Export Market



1992 forecast.

Commodity Spotlight

- **Great Northern beans**, with $19 million in exports, count France ($4 million) and Japan ($2 million) as major markets. Prior to the Persian Gulf conflict, Iraq was the major destination for Great Northerns.

Export markets likely hold the biggest key to significant future expansion in the U.S. dry bean industry. Although domestic demand has been increasing and will likely continue to exhibit growth over the next decade, the greatest potential lies with sales to countries that rely on dry edible beans as staple commodities. The U.S. industry is mechanized and relatively efficient, produces quality products, and is already a leader in world dry bean trade. If the industry can take advantage of these assets and continue to develop new export markets, the future looks bright for the U.S. dry bean industry.
[Gary Lucier (202) 219-0883] AO

November Releases from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board

The following reports are issued at 3 p.m. Eastern time on the dates shown.

November

4 Egg Products
5 Dairy Products
6 Celery (1 pm report)
Poultry Slaughter
10 Cotton Ginnings
Crop Production
13 Turkey Hatchery
16 Milk Production
17 Farm Labor
20 Cattle on Feed
Cold Storage
Livestock Slaughter
23 Catfish
Eggs, Chickens & Turkeys
25 Cotton Ginnings
30 Agricultural Prices
Peanut Stocks & Processing

World Agriculture & Trade

CARE Photo by A. John Watson

Famine Grips Sub-Saharan Africa

In the past year, southern Africa and Somalia have experienced unprecedented food emergencies. In southern Africa, 10 countries are grappling with the worst drought of the century. As a result, grain output harvested in 1992 fell 46 percent on average, resulting in extraordinary import needs. Because many of these countries are suffering severe financial constraints, food aid will play a large role in meeting their needs.

In east Africa, Somalia is also contending with drought. But more importantly, civil strife has brought the country to the brink of collapse. Grain output in 1992 is expected to be cut in half, and consequently food aid requirements in 1992/93 are estimated at five times Somalia's normal level of food aid.

The Century's Worst Drought

In southern Africa, searing heat, combined with unprecedented low rainfall during the critical portion of the growing season for summer crops (January and February), devastated crop output across the region. With the harvest now complete, production of major cereals in 1992 is 46 percent below last year on average.

Output of corn, the main staple crop, is down 60 percent across the entire region—falling 77 percent in Zimbabwe, 62 percent in Malawi, and 60 percent in South Africa. Complete crop failures have been reported in many areas. In addition to the slashed corn crop, the output and quality of the region's cash crops—sugar, cotton, and tobacco—is substantially reduced.

The drought has also decimated livestock herds across the region. Losses have been particularly high in South Africa, Namibia, Swaziland, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. Communal farmers have lost an estimated 2.2 million head of cattle, more than 50 percent of the total herd in Zimbabwe. Slaughtering facilities are filled to capacity, and producers are selling their remaining animals at sharply reduced prices because of higher feed costs and the continued deterioration of range conditions. A significant erosion in purchasing power among such producers has left them with few resources with which to purchase food.

An estimated 30 million people, or one-third of the region's total population, have been affected by the drought, with 18 million believed to be at risk of dehydration, starvation, and disease, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Most at risk are children, pregnant and lactating women, and also farmers whose purchasing power and food access have been sharply reduced through crop and livestock losses.

Editors' note: *Estimates of 1992 production refer to the Southern Africa marketing year, which began in April 1992 and actually corresponds to a 1991/92 marketing year in the Northern Hemisphere.*

Food availability in the region is precarious. The situation is most critical in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, but every country in the region has been affected, including Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and South Africa. Widespread death from starvation and dehydration is reportedly occurring in Mozambique, where civil war has interfered with food shipments. Although a cease-fire between the government of Mozambique and the National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) signed on October 1, 1992 may ease shortages somewhat in previously inaccessible areas, the situation is deteriorating rapidly.

Huge Import Needs Tax Region

Traditionally, the southern African countries meet their food requirements with a combination of domestic production, food aid, and commercial imports from the region's two surplus producers, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Due to the severity of the drought, however, neither Zimbabwe nor South Africa will export grain this year, and will instead become major food importers.

The impact of the drought is enhanced by the fact that many countries in the region entered the current marketing year with critically low stocks due to a combination of unfavorable policy incentives and bad weather in 1991. With stocks exhausted in most countries and regional surpluses unavailable, countries are largely dependent on food imports from outside the region at least until the 1993 harvest next April.

The 10 countries of the region are expected to import an unprecedented 12 million tons of food—including 10 million tons of cereals—in the 1992/93 local marketing year, more than four times the quantity normally imported. South Africa, which exported more than 1 million tons of grain in 1991, mainly to other countries in the region, will import nearly 6 million tons of cereals this year.

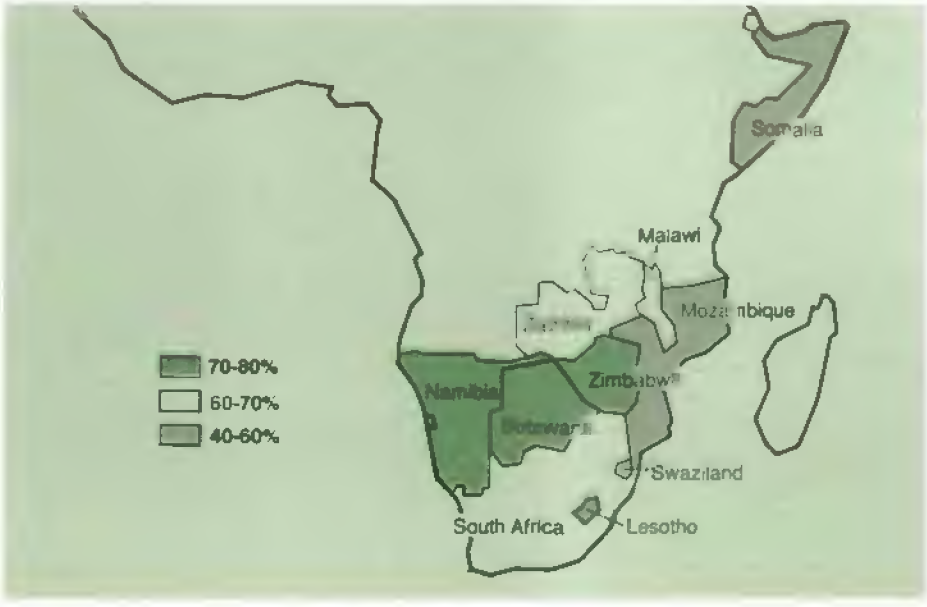
Although South Africa is expected to import all of its food on commercial terms, other countries in the region, including normally self-sufficient Zimbabwe, will receive at least 2 million tons of cereal food aid in 1992/93. Significant quantities of other foodstuffs such as sugar, milk, pulses, and vegetable oil will also be imported.

The unprecedented imports are stretching the region's transportation network to the limit. With food shipments and donor pledges to the region accelerating as countries exhaust their remaining domestic supplies, logistical problems are mounting. Six of the nine countries affected by the drought are landlocked and wholly dependent on the movement of food shipments by rail and truck from ports in South Africa, Mozambique, and Tanzania. While food shipments are moving more smoothly than expected to the region's commercial markets, poorly developed infrastructure and marketing networks across much of the region, as well as long-term structural imbalances in many economies and a continuing civil war in Mozambique, have left most countries ill prepared to implement drought relief programs.

Several countries in the region, including Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, are encountering acute obstacles in reaching vulnerable households and in delivering food through internal distribution networks, particularly in rural areas. In Malawi, emergency food needs are growing rapidly for more than 6 million of the local population and over 1 million refugees from Mozambique. An estimated 55,000 metric tons of food needs to be distributed each month in Malawi, according to the Southern African Development Community (SADC, formerly SADCC), a 10-member body established in 1980 to promote regional cooperation and economic and agricultural development. But the current delivery rate is estimated at only about 8,000 tons per month.

Water shortages are also severe in many parts of the region and are particularly acute in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Namibia. Lack of water is becoming a major public health issue, with outbreak of disease due to poor sanitation. Dysentery, cholera, and acute respiratory infections are on the rise. Rationing is widespread and has caused the shutdown of schools and hospitals.

Drought Devastates Southern Africa's Corn Crop in 1992

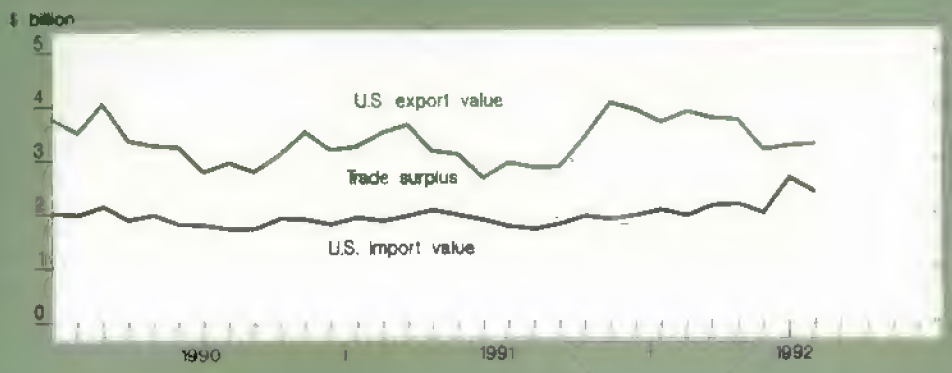


Percentage decline from 1991.

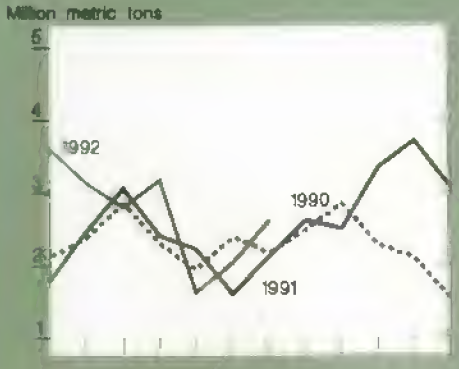
World Agriculture & Trade

U.S. Trade Indicators

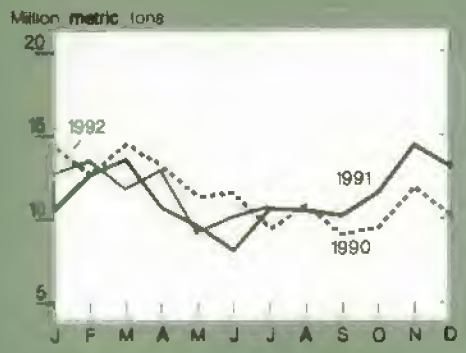
U.S. agricultural trade balance



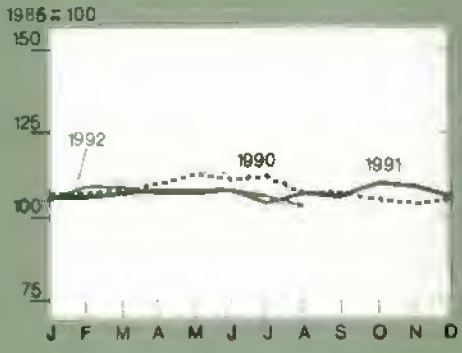
U.S. wheat exports



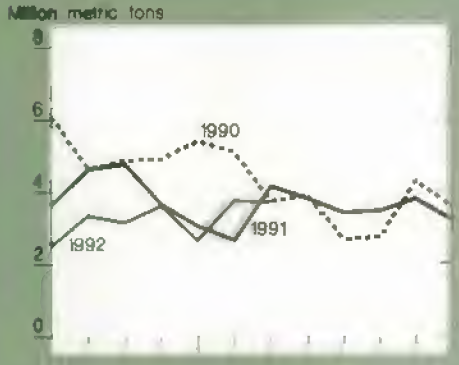
Export volume



Index of export prices

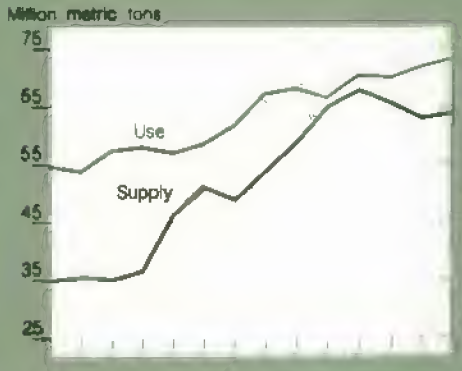


U.S. corn exports

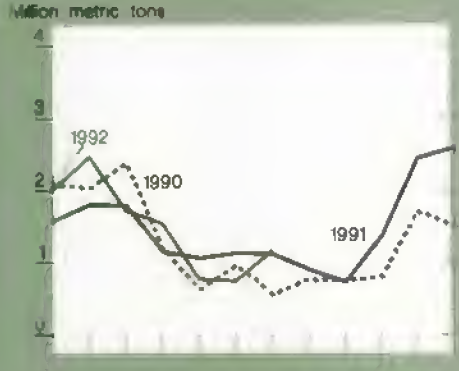


Foreign supply & use of coarse grains

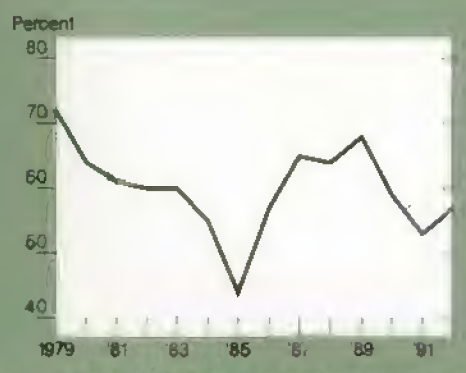
Foreign supply & use of soybeans



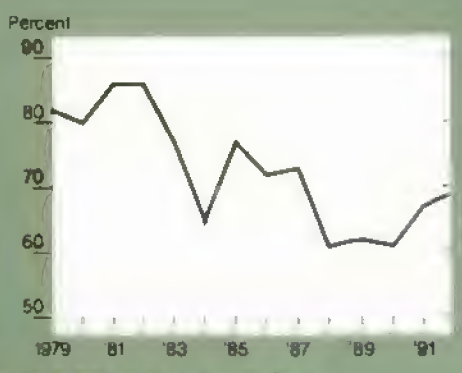
U.S. soybean exports



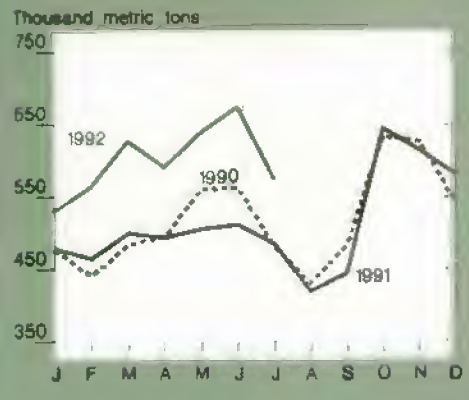
U.S. share of world coarse grains exports[1,2]



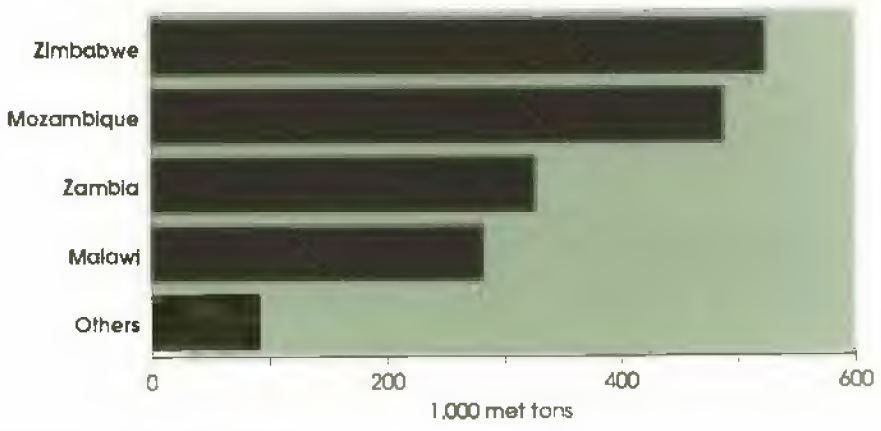
U.S. share of world soybean exports[1,2]



U.S. fruit, nut & vegetable exports[3]



Zimbabwe and Mozambique Receive Most U.S. Food Aid to Southern Africa



Pledges and shipments in fiscal 1992.
Others include Lesotho, Botswana, Angola, Swaziland, and Namibia.

Water shortages are also affecting economic activity. In Zimbabwe, water shortages and power outages have led to the closure of at least 6 percent of the country's factories.

Drought Stalls Reforms

The drought strikes at a time when several countries in the region, including Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, are in the midst of far-reaching structural adjustment programs. The drought is expected to disrupt economic reform significantly across the region, as food imports absorb foreign exchange reserves, and escalating food prices and budget deficits fuel inflation. Food imports and transportation costs are expected to drain most of the region's import capacity.

In Zimbabwe, for example, where the economic impact has been most severe, inflation rose to 30 percent during the first half of the year, and drought-induced imports are expected to increase the current account deficit to US$958 million, equivalent to nearly 20 percent of Zimbabwe's gross domestic product (GDP). In 1992, the drought is expected to lead to a 9-percent decline in the country's real GDP. Significant inflows of external assistance, including credit, are needed for drought relief and to finance food imports.

Dependent on Aid

Southern Africa's ability to survive and recover from the drought will depend largely on the response of the international donor community, which has been significant so far. According to SADC, as of July 31 the international community had pledged or shipped $586 million in food and nonfood assistance to the region, covering almost 70 percent of anticipated needs. Additional pledges are being requested to meet food aid shortfalls in selected countries—such as Mozambique, Malawi, and Namibia—and to cover nonfood relief, including disease prevention and distribution of agricultural inputs.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) reported that as of September 28, the U.S. had pledged or shipped more than 1.7 million tons of food aid to the region, valued at more than $473 million in fiscal 1992. In fiscal 1993 the U.S. will provide 380,000 metric tons of corn, valued at more than $33 million, to Sub-Saharan African countries. The U.S. has also pledged more than $108 million in nonfood assistance for the region.

For most countries in the region, planting of next year's crop, which will be harvested in April 1993, began in October, with the onset of the rainy season. Even with normal weather, however, output is expected to be below normal. The displacement of people from their farms, shortages of seeds and other inputs, livestock losses, transportation bottlenecks, and the salinization of fields and irrigation ditches, are all expected to continue to reduce area planted and yields.

War, Drought Fuel Somalia's Food Crisis

Somalia is located in East Africa, on the Horn, bordering Ethiopia and Kenya. The population is estimated at 7.5 million, with a per capita income of $120 per year. Agriculture contributes more than half of GDP. The main food crops are corn and sorghum, and domestic production of these crops averages between 500,000 and 600,000 tons annually. Somalia imports an average of 200,000 tons of cereals per year to meet domestic food requirements. Almost half of these imports are food aid.

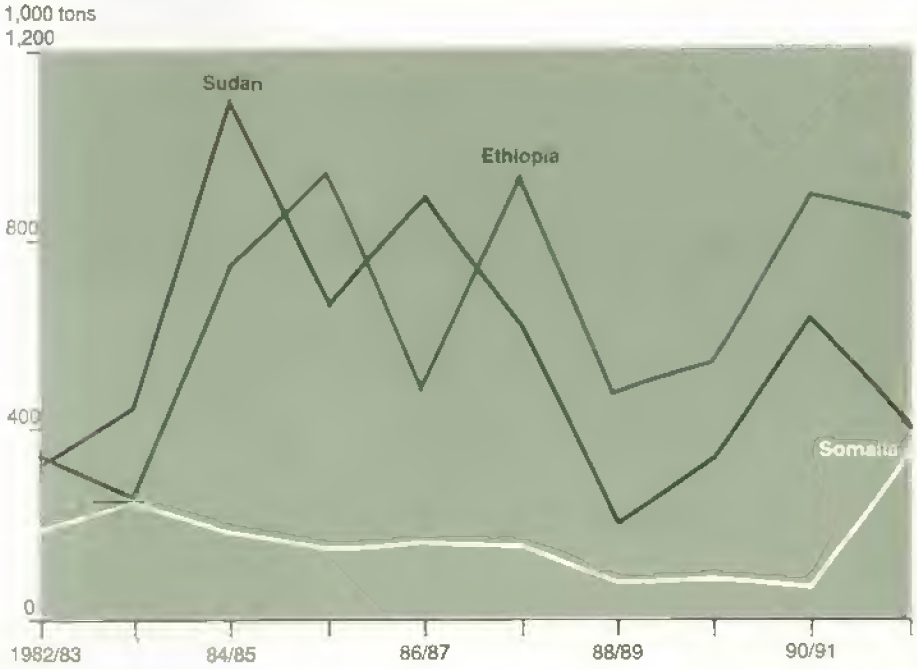
In a normal year, cereals contribute 45 percent of the Somali diet; daily per capita intake is 1,900 calories, about 90 percent of the FAO minimum requirement. This is about three-quarters of the average intake in developing countries and just over half of that in the U.S.

The overthrow of President Said Barre in January 1991 has resulted in intense ethnic conflict among clans vying for control of the country. This conflict, coupled with drought, has led to severe food shortages throughout the country, particularly in the central and southern regions.

In November 1991, relief officials predicted that a famine was imminent because domestic food production was down and distribution was becoming more difficult. Since then, war has driven people from their homes and farms, food stocks and inputs have been depleted, and irrigation systems have been destroyed. Cereal production in

World Agriculture & Trade

In the Horn, Food Aid Soars in Somalia but Declines in Ethiopia and Sudan



1991 was just 257,000 tons—less than half of normal. The outlook for the 1992 crop, to be harvested this fall, is equally poor. Health care systems are virtually nonexistent, and disease and malnutrition are widespread.

Of the more than 4 million people in need of relief assistance, more than 1.5 million are at high risk and in need of emergency assistance. According to USAID, an estimated 1 in 4 Somali children under age 5 has died, and up to 3,000 Somalis are dying daily. To put this in perspective, recall that during the Ethiopian famine of 1984/85, 1 million of Ethiopia's 40 million people died. Somalia's fatalities would be a much larger share of its population.

Historically, Somalia's cereal food aid receipts have averaged around 100,000 tons. Somalia's east African neighbors, Ethiopia and Sudan, receive 500,000 to 700,000 tons annually. Both Ethiopia and Sudan harvested above-average quantities of crops last year, as drought did not affect the major producing areas. This year's harvests in those countries are also expected to be good. Through the 1980's the U.S. supplied more than 40 percent of Somalia's aid needs, while the European Community provided about 37 percent. For 1992/93, food aid needs are estimated at nearly 500,000 tons.

Obstacles to Aid In Somalia

Meeting the country's food needs has been hindered by lack of donor commitments, the collapse of the distribution network, and looting and hoarding of relief supplies. Slow donor response was attributed to lack of media attention, but this situation has changed since August with heightened television and newspaper coverage.

Looting of relief supplies has been the major problem encountered by relief organizations. Food is stolen at the ports or from trucks. Relief organizations must negotiate deals with clan leaders in order to move food through certain volatile areas. Invariably, these deals involve the provision of food. Looters are hoarding supplies, which is forcing already high prices even higher and well beyond the purchasing power of the general population.

The security situation has improved somewhat during the last couple of months, permitting increased allocations of emergency food distributions. The International Red Cross has expanded its distribution of food through coastal, cross-border, and airlift operations. Large-scale United Nations (UN) efforts began in mid-August involving airlifts and truck convoys.

The UN Security Council has approved the deployment of 3,500 troops to escort relief supplies. So far 500 Pakistani troops have been volunteered and nearly all have arrived in the country. One of Somalia's most powerful warlords has expressed opposition to the deployment of the full 3,500 troops, agreeing to only 500.

The U.S. began airlifting supplies in early September; the food aid consists primarily of rice, sorghum, and vegetable oil. Some food is being flown into northern Kenya to the 300,000 Somali refugees there, and some will be brought by truck across the border into southern Somalia. American assistance to Somalia is expected to cost nearly $100 million.

Outlook Remains Bleak For Somalia

Somalia's near-term outlook is very poor. Immediate distribution of food is necessary to avoid widespread loss of life from disease and starvation. But distribution of food has been nearly impossible, and even if UN troops are permitted into the country, that is no guarantee that violence will be ameliorated or order restored.

As for 1993 prospects, even if the major season rains are adequate, output will be well below normal, due to the limited availability of inputs and the destruction of irrigation equipment. A recovery in the medium term will depend upon a stable government and the implementation of appropriate policies.
[Stacey Rosen and Linda Scott (202) 219-0630] AO

Rural Jobless Rate Dips Below U.S. Level

In the first half of 1992, the rural unemployment rate dipped below the overall U.S. civilian rate—the first time since 1979. The rural rate has been steady for the past 18 months, despite the 2-year economic slowdown and a U.S. unemployment rate that reached an 8-year high of 7.8 percent in June, down only slightly to 7.5 percent in September.

Although the recent recession has affected rural areas, employment figures suggest that rural areas are weathering the recession better than the overall U.S. economy. Of the net increase in U.S. employment in the last year, 60 percent has been in rural areas. Rural employment increased by 371,000 from the second quarter of 1991 to second-quarter 1992—the most recent data available.

The past year's increase in employment has disproportionately benefited rural areas, which account for only 21 percent of the U.S. labor force. This positive indicator is tempered by the fact that rural areas achieved a large share of a small number—the U.S. net employment growth of 596,000 over the last year is only about a quarter of annual growth during 1987-89.

Both the urban unemployment rate and the rural rate rose during the recent recession. In the first 9 months of the recession, the urban rate went from 5.5 percent to 6.6 percent, and the rural rate from 5.9 to 7.1 percent. After the first quarter of 1991, the urban rate has continued to rise, reaching 7.6 percent about a year later while the rural rate has remained around 7 percent.

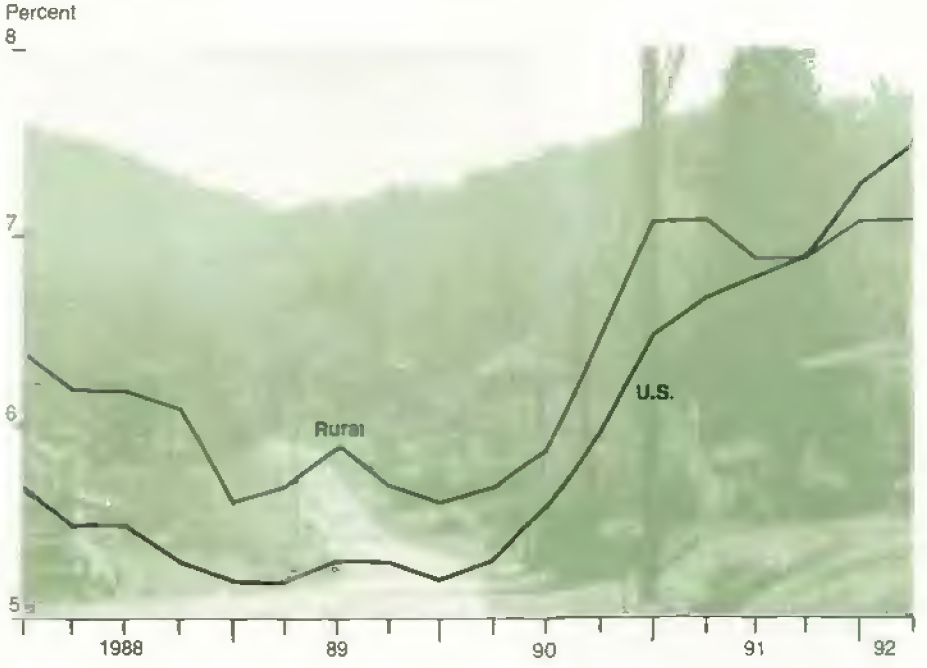
This stability in the rural rate contrasts sharply with the situation during and after the 1981-82 recession. Rural unemployment rates shot up and did not return even to the level at the start of that recession until 1987. And it was not until 1989 that the rural rate reached the 1980 prerecession level. Given the hard hit that rural areas took in the 1980-82 recessions, some analysts were concerned that the recent recession would be as devastating to rural economies. What, then, makes rural unemployment rate response in the recent recession different from what occurred following the 1980-82 recessions?

What Influences Unemployment Rates?

National unemployment is determined primarily by how fast the U.S. economy is growing. Other important factors include productivity increases, labor force and other demographic trends, changes in the value of the U.S. dollar, and real interest rates. Preliminary research suggests that these factors are also important determinants of rural unemployment. Changes in the rural unemployment rate generally match shifts in the national rate, even though urban labor market conditions largely determine the overall unemployment rate simply because the urban labor force is nearly 80 percent of the total labor force.

However, preliminary research is also showing that some factors affect the rural rate differently from the overall rate. For example, the rural unemployment rate is more sensitive to movements in the exchange rate than urban rates, and slightly less sensitive to changes in real interest rates.

Rural Unemployment Rate Steady as National Level Rises



A Word About The Data

To help shed some light on differences in rural and urban or national unemployment, quarterly data for urban, rural, and overall U.S. unemployment and employment were obtained from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). The data were then seasonally adjusted, since the rural series appears to exhibit wider seasonal swings than the metro or the total U.S. series. Seasonal adjustment eliminates the seasonal swings that obscure the underlying trend. The seasonality in rural data could easily be attributable to agriculture, but might also be related to tourism in some rural counties.

Exchange Rates Are a Factor

Movements in the exchange rate ripple through all parts of the U.S. economy. An increase in the value of the U.S. dollar, for example, makes U.S.-produced goods more expensive to foreign consumers and makes imports from those countries less expensive in the U.S. If the increase in the dollar's value is sustained, eventually production and employment in exporting and import-competing industries can decline.

Rural areas tend to be more sensitive to exchange rate movements, because exporting and import-competing industries (like textiles) are especially important to rural economies. Goods exports—including agricultural, manufacturing, and mining products—account for about two-thirds of U.S. exports, and goods-producing industries currently account for almost twice the share of jobs in rural as in urban areas.

The effect of a change in the exchange rate is not immediate, however. It can take about 2 years before an exchange rate movement fully works its way through the rural economy, although most of the effect occurs within 12 to 18 months. Thus, the rising value of the U.S. dollar from 1982 to 1984, and the declining but still high U.S. dollar value through 1986, were likely factors in a rural unemployment rate that remained high relative to the overall rate until 1988.

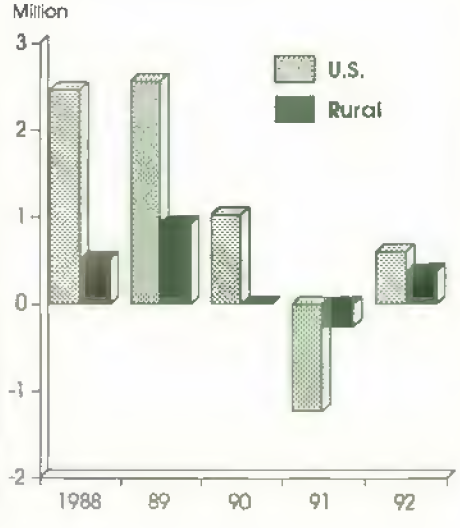
. . . And So Are Real Interest Rates

In general, an increase in real (inflation-adjusted) interest rates tends to raise the overall unemployment rate by reducing general economic activity. Real interest rate movements take about 1 year to be fully felt in the rural economy. But the effect of interest rates on rural areas relative to the U.S. economy depends on the time period examined.

Before 1985, the rural unemployment rate appeared more sensitive than the overall rate to an increase in real interest rates: an increase in real interest rates would increase the rural unemployment rate more than the overall U.S. rate. But the reason for this sensitivity may have to do with the definition of rural and urban areas.

Following the 1980 census, the number of counties designated as rural changed. After each decennial census the official metropolitan/nonmetropolitan status of all U.S. counties is revaluated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In 1983, OMB announced the reclassification of a number of rural counties, and in 1985 the reclassification was incorporated in census data. Growth within outlying suburbs was the major reason for the change in counties' status. As a result of the reclassification, about 30 percent of the rural labor force was reclassified as urban.

Rural Areas Picked Up 60 Percent of Jobs Created In 1992



Counties that remained rural were the most "rural" of the original group. The new definition changed the way that the measured unemployment rate responded to changing real interest rates. Since reclassification, the rural unemployment rate has appeared to be less sensitive to real interest rate movements than the urban rate. Rural areas' greater sensitivity to real interest rates observed before 1985 may have been due to interest-sensitive residential and commercial development in growing rural counties that were later reclassified as urban.

Comparing the Two Recessions

Although rural areas have not escaped a rise in the unemployment rate from the recent recession, urban areas have been hit disproportionately harder. Rural areas have been helped more by the relatively low value of the U.S. dollar and relatively rapid export growth over the last 2 years.

This situation contrasts with the 1981-82 recession, when the value of the U.S. dollar was high, rising through the mid-1980's. Additionally, real interest rates were high, and all that time, rural areas (and therefore, the rural unemployment rate) were more sensitive to interest rate movements. These factors contributed to relatively high unemployment in rural areas. The sustained increases in the U.S. dollar kept the rural rate high relative to the overall rate until 1988.

Looking Ahead

In August, a survey of 36 economic forecasters by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia predicted an economic recovery slower than previously expected: 1.8 percent real GDP growth over 1992

and 2.5 percent over 1993, versus the 2 and 3.1 percent forecast earlier this year. The survey puts the peak U.S. civilian unemployment rate in the third quarter of 1992, with a slow decline over 1993.

Real interest rates are expected to continue to be low, partially due to the low inflation forecast. In addition, in the fall the value of the U.S. dollar reached historical lows against the German mark and the Japanese yen. Many analysts believe that the exchange rate will be reasonably stable or rise slightly over the next several months, especially if German interest rates fall and the U.S. economy experiences a full recovery. Based on these assumptions, the rural unemployment rate would be expected to decline during 1993.

However, two other factors may contribute to further weakness in rural unemployment. One is a slowdown in the growth of U.S. exports due to slower economic growth of major trading partners. The second is a reduction in government employees due to financial constraints currently faced by many states and localities—government accounts for 17 percent of total rural employment, and is a key employer in many rural counties.

Nevertheless, the rural unemployment rate is likely largely to track movements in the overall U.S. rate. If the survey forecast is correct about general economic conditions, the rural unemployment rate may continue to be lower than the overall U.S. rate over the next year.
[Karen S. Hamrick (202) 219-0782] AO

Special Articles

Baltics Forge Ahead With Market Reforms

The Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are in the forefront of market reform and democratization of the political process among former Soviet republics. Widely considered to resemble more closely their Central European neighbors (Poland, the Czech and Slovak republics, and Hungary) than other former Soviet republics, the Baltics are drawing upon the experiences of those former centrally planned economies as they implement economic and political change.

Located in the northwest corner of the former Soviet Union, the Baltics enjoy the strategic position of proximity to warm-water ports on the Baltic Sea—ports that are key to trade with Western countries.

The population of the Baltics is almost 8 million, slightly less than New York City's. Each state has its own language and culture. Estonia (population 1.6 million) is more closely related ethnically to Finland than to Latvia and Lithuania. The languages of Lithuania (population 3.7 million) and Latvia (2.7 million), like Estonia's, are not Slavic, setting them apart from nearby Poland, Russia, and Belarus.

Aside from the native populations, Russians, Poles, Byelorussians, and other minorities inhabit the Baltics. Many Russians moved to the Baltics as industrial workers, as part of a Soviet postwar policy to populate the region with Russians. Most are engaged in industry rather than agriculture, so metropolitan areas have larger concentrations of Russians than rural areas.

The Baltics cover a small percentage of the area known as the former Soviet Union (43 million acres out of a total 2.2 billion), and their combined population amounts to less than 3 percent of the total former Soviet population. Their combined area is only about the size of Oklahoma, but these republics are the wealthiest successor states per capita of the Soviet Union.

Per capita gross national product (GNP) in the Baltics is the highest of all the former Soviet republics. Although dollar estimates are difficult to obtain due to the nonconvertibility of the ruble, recent estimates put Estonia's 1989 GNP at $12 billion, Latvia's at $20 billion, and Lithuania's at $26 billion. That translates into per capita annual incomes of roughly $7,500, $7,600, and $7,000 for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Per capita GNP for the former Soviet Union as a whole in 1989 was $5,700.

Urban, Industrialized States

The Baltic states' populations are largely urban, ranging from 68 percent urbanization in Lithuania to 72 percent in Estonia. Most of the urban population is engaged in one of several industrial activities characteristic of the Baltics. In Estonia, industrial production includes manufacture of excavators and cotton textiles, furniture crafting, generating hydroelectric power, and converting peat and shale into oil. Latvian manufactured products include radios and washing machines, as well as machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and livestock feed. Television sets, refrigerators, electric motors, and metal-cutting machine tools are manufactured in Lithuania.

Industry is dependent largely upon energy supplies from other former Soviet republics. Estonia and Latvia are the exceptions, with large oil shale deposits and hydroelectric power supplying the majority of energy needs. Nuclear power plants supply what little energy Lithuania produces domestically.

A Livestock-Oriented Agriculture

About 20 percent of the Baltic population is engaged in agriculture. The rural population lives mainly in single-family homes scattered throughout large state and cooperative agricultural farms. This contrasts with most of the rest of Central and Eastern Europe, where the majority of families live in villages. Over 15 million acres, or 35 percent of the Baltics, is agricultural land. The share of land area considered arable is about 32 percent in Lithuania, 26 percent in Latvia, and 28 percent in Estonia.

The Baltics have a cool maritime climate and a more continental climate further inland. The growing season is brief and cool, with rain during July and August, the warmest months. The expansive flat terrain is disturbed only by the Eastern Baltic Ridge, with hills up to 900 feet in altitude. The middle region

Land Reform Takes Hold In the Baltics

Current Lithuanian legislation on land reform allows previous owners of land to receive a maximum of 123.5 acres in restitution. Some restrictions apply: Owners will not have title to the land, and although they do not have to farm the land, they may not rent or sell it. Some new landowners have acquired land, built homes, and removed the land from farming, leading to a decrease in sown area.

After all claims by former owners have been processed, remaining land is slated to be privatized through vouchers issued to the general population. State or cooperative members will not be given preference for specific land choices.

Latvian land reform is in the first of two stages following recently passed legislation. In the first stage, former owners (landowners prior to the occupation of Latvia in 1940) and present users of land had to petition for land by June 20, 1991. Government decisions on ownership were to be made in 1992. The second phase of land reform in Latvia is scheduled to begin on January 1, 1993, when land users can obtain or renew land ownership rights. Land subject to reform totals 15.5 million acres, including 9.6 million acres of agricultural land.

Reform legislation in Estonia consists of four laws passed since 1989. The "Law on Private Farms," passed in fall of 1989, granted rural families already working the land the use of land and surrounding buildings for an indefinite time period. Under this law, several previous owners or their descendants also regained the use of their farms. The other three laws, passed between mid-1991 and early 1992, are intended to determine ownership precisely and establish the privatization method for state and collective farm property. This is slated to begin in autumn 1992, after the harvest.

Meanwhile, the numerous but small private farms have stepped up production, especially in the livestock and fruit and vegetable sectors. Already, private producers account for a larger portion of agricultural output than before reforms.

of the three Baltics is the most fertile, and therefore where most of the grain and food crops are grown.

Feed grains dominate planted area in the Baltics, reflecting a strong emphasis on livestock production. In fact, livestock accounts for the lion's share of agricultural production in the region, enabling the Baltic people to have the highest per capita consumption of meat and dairy products among the former Soviet republics.

Not only does livestock account for a large portion of agricultural output, but it has also provided the Baltics a substantial portion of the value of their exports to the former Soviet states, and supports a large meat processing industry. Lithuania is the largest livestock producer, with output of over 525,000 tons of beef, pork, and poultry in 1989. Estonia and Latvia also turn out large amounts of livestock and fish products.

Climate dictates that spring barley, winter wheat, rye, and oats are the chief grains planted and produced. These grains are used mainly for feed, while some food-quality wheat and rye are grown. Flax, potatoes, sugarbeets, and some fruits and vegetables are also grown, but the Baltics depend on imports to meet demand for most fruits and vegetables. They are also heavily dependent upon grain imports to meet feed demand.

Grain yields in the Baltics were higher than most U.S. grain yields in 1989, but lower than the U.S. in sugarbeet, potato, and flax yields. Wheat yields in the Baltics ranged between 50 and 60 bushels per acre in 1989, compared with the U.S. yield of 32.7 bushels per acre. Rye yields—at about 50 bushels per acres—were almost twice the U.S. yield of 28.2 bushels. Barley yields in the U.S. and the Baltics are comparable.

Potato yields in the Baltics were, on average, 17 percent below the U.S. yield of 289 cwt per acre. And sugarbeet yields of about 12 tons per acre were much lower than the U.S. level of 19.4 tons. Flax yields in the Baltics were marginally lower than the U.S. dry year of 1989, when yields dropped to 7.5 bushels per acre. Lithuania generally has the highest overall yields of the Baltic countries.

State & Collective Farms Remain the Norm

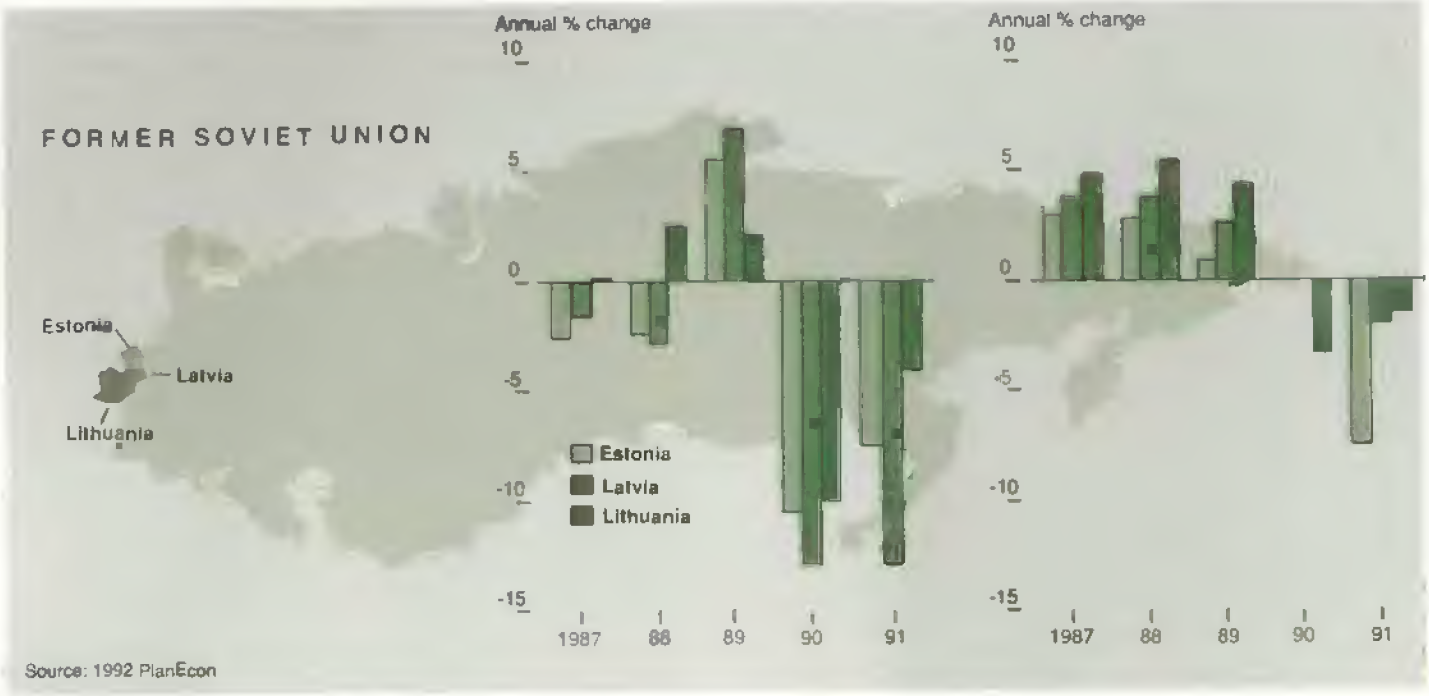
In 1989, Estonia had 126 state farms with a labor force of 53,000 workers, and 192 collective farms employing 64,000 workers. Both state and collective farms averaged more than 9,000 acres, almost 20 times larger than the average U.S. farm. An average state farm had 2,300 cattle, 3,200 hogs, 62 tractors, and 43 trucks. The labor-land ratio ranged from 47 workers per 1,000 acres on state farms, to 37 workers per 1,000 acres on collective farms (the U.S. ratio is 7 to 1,000 acres). The ratio of land to tractors in Estonia was 47 acres per tractor.

Latvia's 20 collective and 248 state farms in 1989 averaged over 5,000 acres. Of 2.9 million acres of agricultural land, almost 2 million are arable. Most agricultural production was on state and collective farms, and on average the land-tractor ratio was 58 acres per tractor. Lithuania also has large state and collective farms, with a labor-land ratio of 84 workers per 1,000 acres and 103 acres per tractor.

State and cooperative farms dominated agricultural production during the communist era, but their stronghold is beginning to weaken. In fact, land reform legislation has already taken effect in the Baltics, especially in Estonia and Lithuania. In Estonia,

Special Articles

Period of Price Liberalization Pulls Down Agricultural . . .



. . .and Industrial Output

Source: 1992 PlanEcon

over 7,300 private farms now manage 450,000 acres (15 percent of the total). Similarly, the number of private farms in Lithuania has increased, from only 150 in 1989 to over 1,700 by late 1990. In addition, the average size of private farms there has increased from 1.2 to 7.4 acres.

In Latvia, even before the reforms of recent years, private farmers accounted for over 50 percent of potato output, 74 percent of fruits and berries, and over one-third of all vegetable production. A much lower portion of livestock products was privately produced, but by April 1991, 7,518 private farms existed on former cooperative lands and contributed about 5 percent of cooperative production.

A Rocky Road Ahead For the Baltics

In the course of developing a market economy, the Baltics have begun to implement some price liberalization, although it is far from complete. In late 1991 and early 1992, most retail and farm procurement prices in Estonia were decontrolled, but the prices of some basic foods are still controlled and rationed to avert shortages and discontent. Although inflation has been high, compensatory income payments in the form of higher wages to some workers have helped offset the higher prices.

In Latvia, liberalization of retail and farm procurement prices of food began in December 1991. Support prices for the procurement of some agricultural products were established, but have so far been below the market price. Reforms went even further in January 1992, when prices of most industrial and consumer goods were freed. In both phases of price liberalization, however, maximum margins were established for producers and trading organizations, ranging from 15 to 25 percent. Price ceilings remain on housing rents, energy, transportation, public utilities, and medical services and supplies.

Since 1991, Latvia's price liberalization has led to sharp price increases. As subsidies have gradually diminished, farm procurement and retail prices have skyrocketed. There are concerns that state agricultural procurement prices may still be too low—to the extent that farmers may be unwilling to sell their output to state procurement agencies. Still, as in Lithuania and Estonia, price controls remain on some basic foods.

Price liberalization has caused some farmers serious problems due to the deterioration of their terms of trade with industrial input suppliers. Because industrial production was dominated by concentrated enterprises throughout the former Soviet Union, price liberalization has given these industrial producers tremendous market power. They have used this power to increase prices so that the terms of trade for Baltic farms with industrial producers have deteriorated by about half, with negative consequences for production.

Per capita consumption was high in the Baltic countries before price liberalization. With liberalization, consumption of meat and other livestock products is declining as prices rise and real incomes fall. Also, the proportion of potatoes and grains in the average diet is rising as price shifts make these relatively more affordable.

A Declaration of Independence

Throughout much of their history, the Baltics have been controlled by their neighbors—intermittently by Germany, Sweden, and Russia. Before Poland was partitioned by Russia, Prussia, and Austria in the 18th century, Lithuania was part of a joint Polish-Lithuanian kingdom. Independent status eluded the Baltic states until the defeat of Germany and the collapse of the Russian empire at the end of World War I. But the independence was short-lived, ending in 1940 with forced annexation by Stalin as part of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact between the USSR and Germany. It took another half century and another collapse—this time of the Soviet Union—for independence to return to the Baltics.

In 1989 and 1990, Estonia, Lithuania, and then Latvia officially declared the illegality of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact annexation. The Baltics asserted that since they were legally not part of the Soviet Union, they should be considered independent countries.

A Soviet military crackdown in January 1991 on the independent-minded Baltic states provided the clarion call for these nations to declare their independence from the Soviet Union. In February 1991, each Baltic republic held a referendum to obtain majority approval of a formal declaration of independence. In each referendum, voters overwhelmingly chose independence. Following the failed Soviet coup in August 1991, Western nations began to recognize the independence of the Baltic states. By September 6, 1991, over 40 countries, including the U.S. and Russia, recognized Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as independent countries.

The structure of trade in the Baltics, an integral part of the economy, is undergoing an extremely painful transformation. Most of the Baltics' trade was with other Soviet republics during the communist era and was distorted because of administratively set prices. Trade between the Baltics and the other former Soviet republics collapsed in early 1991 as the Baltics began to use world prices and demand hard currency for settlement.

For the Baltics to continue importing the energy and feed grains needed to keep both industry and agriculture functioning, they need to earn hard currency. Because the Baltics refused to join the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Russia refused to sell them oil and gas at the low prices it charges the other CIS republics. Therefore, the Baltic countries must pay higher prices with hard currency. But the problem is finding export markets that will pay in hard currency for Baltic products. The Baltics have been able to negotiate barter deals with the former Soviet republics to obtain some needed raw materials, but the volume of trade has declined significantly since 1991. Reforming the structure of trade in the Baltics will be the next big task on their road to a market economy.

The economic prognosis for the Baltics is not very favorable in the short term. Shortages of raw materials needed in industry, and in the livestock and meat processing sectors, will depress output in the near term. Also, incomplete price liberalization may continue to distort the consumption patterns of the Baltic peoples, resulting in shortages. While the Baltic countries have made significant strides toward reorienting their economies along market lines, an austere market transition period is in store for them over the next few years.
[Jason Lamb (202) 219-0620] AO

Special Articles

Embassy of Chile

Chile: A Latin American Success Story

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) has become a focal point for promoting free trade, entrepreneurship, and economic growth in the Americas. Recent issues of Agricultural Outlook *have traced the progress of various Latin American countries as they push ahead with reforms to promote the market orientation of their economies. This issue of* AO *looks at one of the most successful in those endeavors—Chile.*

Chile has done more to reform its economic development and trade policies than any other Latin American country, and is the next candidate for a free trade agreement with the U.S. An agreement to reduce barriers to trade and investment between the U.S. and Chile would significantly enhance Chile's potential economic and trade growth and build on recent efforts to stabilize its economy and its democratic institutions.

A Brief Profile

A long, narrow country, Chile is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, by Peru across the Atacama Desert in the north, and by Argentina and Bolivia along the Andes mountain range on the east. Averaging about 110 miles in width and stretching north-south for some 2,700 miles, the country is about the size of Texas in area, with a population about 5 percent of the U.S., or just over 13 million people.

Chile's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1990 was $27.8 billion. That's a GDP equal to half of 1 percent of U.S. GDP, and only a ninth of Mexico's. Per capita income in 1990 was just $2,130—about 10 percent of average U.S. income, but much closer to Mexico's $2,680.

Agriculture is over four times as important to Chile's economy as to the U.S., contributing about 9 percent of GDP. Major exports from Chile are metallic ores; key agricultural exports are fruit, fish, and forestry products. High-technology manufactured products, transportation and construction equipment, and petroleum are principal imports. But Chile also imports a number of its farm inputs—fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, tillage and harvesting equipment, and tractors.

The total value of exports in 1990 was $8.6 billion, of which 16 percent went to the U.S. Total imports in 1990 were valued at $7.2 billion, with about 19 percent originating in the U.S. Trade with the U.S. was close to a balance in 1990.

Out of the Past, Into the Future

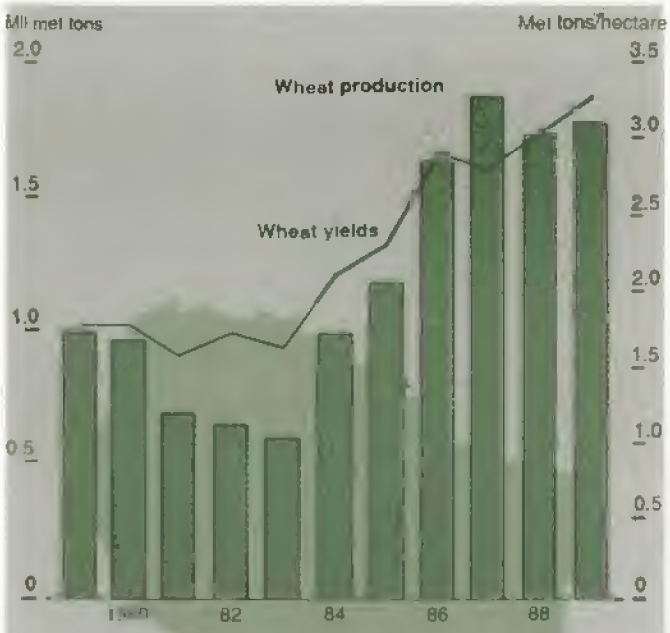
Like most of its developing neighbors, Chile pursued an inward-looking, import-substitution development strategy for several decades, up through the 1960's. The conventional wisdom at the time held that the import-substitution strategy was the fast-track to growth for developing countries. Thus, high tariffs, overvalued exchange rates, export subsidies, and other forms of government intervention were the favored policies. And like its neighbors, Chile experienced the adverse consequences of such a strategy—an inefficient industrial sector, huge budget deficits, high inflation, low savings and investment, and economic instability.

In the 1960's, Chile began to change course, moving toward a more open and market-driven economy. While progress was uneven, with some setbacks, the drive to move away from the import-substitution strategy of the earlier decades persisted.

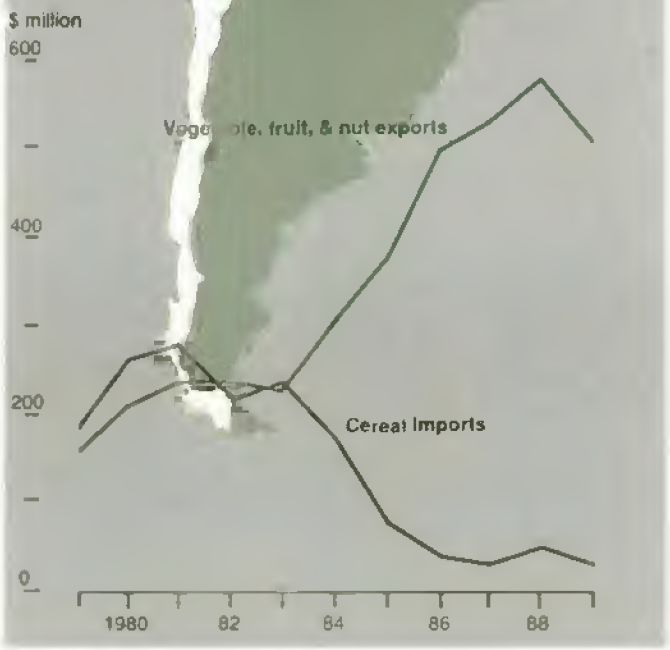
During the late 1960's and early 1970's, political turmoil and economic instability accompanied a series of events that included an ambitious program of land reform, an experiment with socialism, a military coup, and the imposition of military dictatorship. A new constitution was approved by plebiscite in 1980, providing for a return to civilian constitutional government. Meanwhile, the first of two enduring periods of policy reform began in 1974 with a series of changes that transformed the way Chile manages its economy. The second period, lasting from 1984 to the present, involves modifying policies to consolidate the basic reforms of the earlier period.

Chile's reforms focused on three areas—macroeconomic policy, trade policy, and agricultural development policy. Macroeconomic policy reforms affected financial markets, taxes, public sector intervention, labor relations, and social security. The reforms eliminated price and credit controls, multiple exchange rates, and interest rate ceilings. The government retreated from

As Wheat Production and Yields Take Off . . .



. . . Chile's Trade Mix Changes



direct management of resources by selling state enterprises to the private sector, reducing both government's size and its expenditures. Legislation reduced the power of labor unions, shrunk the role of government in mediating labor conflicts, and secured property rights—individual rights of landowners—throughout the economy.

Trade policy reforms led to the elimination of almost all nontariff barriers to trade and a reduction in Chile's uniform equivalent tariff rate from 94 percent in 1965 to 10 percent by 1979. This reform was a major step toward aligning Chile's internal prices with global market prices. This, in turn, changed the mix of imported and exported goods: imports of nonagricultural goods increased significantly, some agricultural imports declined, and some agricultural exports increased.

Chile's policy reforms—macroeconomic, trade, and agricultural—all contributed to altering incentives to agricultural producers. The agricultural policy reforms eliminated or significantly downsized a number of public institutions that had previously managed the purchase and distribution of agricultural products and inputs. The result was to reduce government involvement in the management of the agricultural sector and shift producers' attention to market price signals. The government remained involved in activities such as disease and pest control, as well as agricultural research, but its overall role in the sector was greatly reduced.

A key reform energized the market for agricultural land. Beginning in the mid-1960's, lands were redistributed to increase the number of small individually owned family farms. The share of Chile's agricultural land held by small farmers increased from 22 percent in 1965 to almost 43 percent by 1979. Reforms also extended to markets for agricultural credit—eliminating the institutions that had provided specialized and highly subsidized credit to farmers. The reforms strengthened the ability of private banks to provide credit to farmers at commercial rates. Agricultural producers must now compete with other users of credit in Chile.

Output Blossoms, But Some Prices Protected

Among the principal crops in Chile are sugar beets, wheat, potatoes, corn, apples, and table grapes. The livestock meat sector is dominated by beef, with output roughly equal to the combined output of pork and chicken. Dairy is a major livestock sector, and sheep for wool are raised as well.

Chile's agricultural sector has benefited from policy reforms, boosting output and nearly achieving self-sufficiency in several foods, particularly wheat and rice. In the late 1970's, for example, Chile's cereal yields were less than half the average U.S. yield, but by the early 1990's, parity was achieved. And between the mid-1970's and 1990, wheat production increased from about 900,000 tons per year to 1.7 million.

The policy reforms helped change the way Chile's farmers use their resources. Increases in the use of fertilizers, pesticides, hybrid seeds, and improved breeds of livestock and poultry have boosted yields. Also, output declined for some products while increasing for others as farmers shifted resources away from crops with low returns (like oilseeds) and into crops with high returns (like fruits). These changes have altered the structure of Chile's agriculture and led to strong export performance in

Special Articles

selected sectors and near self-sufficiency in others. Further changes could lead to increased imports of some products (such as vegetable oils) as Chile continues to explore its agricultural comparative advantages.

Although Chile enjoyed one of the most open market economies in the world by the early 1980's, a severe recession in the first part of the decade left agricultural producers to face declining international prices for exports, as well as inexpensive agricultural imports. The combined effects of the recession, low export prices, and a flood of imports drove down domestic agricultural prices, and led policymakers to reconsider some of the agricultural policy reforms initiated in the previous decade.

The major modification involved the establishment of price bands for wheat, sugar, and vegetable oils. The price bands rely on historical international prices to set lower and upper prices for imports of these three commodities. Monthly international prices for an extended period—60 months for wheat and vegetable oils, 120 months for sugar—define the price band, excluding the highest and lowest 25 percent of prices.

In addition to the price bands, however, Chilean imports are generally subject to an across-the-board ad valorem tariff of 11 percent. Consequently, even when import prices fall between the lower and upper price bands, agricultural producers receive some additional protection from the world market.

When international prices fall below the lower price band, Chile uses a variable import surtax to bring the import price up to the lower price band. If international prices rise above the upper price band, the ad valorem tax on imports is reduced, to bring the import price down to the upper band price, offering consumers some protection from expensive imports.

Recently Chile has become almost self-sufficient in cereal production and the price band policy has come under pressure from producer groups, who want the policy modified to use domestic rather than world prices to establish the upper and lower price bounds. This could increase protection for Chile's agricultural producers from international price competition.

Chile's agricultural policy also provides price floors for cotton and beef, and a direct subsidy for planting new forests.

Exports Fuel The Economy

Chile's economy is export driven, and agriculture follows this pattern as well. With a population comparable to that of Florida, Chile's farmers look to export sales to augment a small domestic market. For several commodities—particularly fruits—the domestic market may even take a back seat to exports in terms of availability and quality. The emphasis on exports is especially evident in Chile's agricultural trade balance, with exports over three times larger than imports.

Fruits are Chile's most important agricultural export—with table grapes and apples dominating. Between 1982 and 1990, the value of Chile's exports of these two fresh fruits increased from $173 million to $460 million.

But forestry is one of the fastest growing subsectors of Chilean agriculture—in both production and exports. In the past two decades, forest plantings have increased around tenfold. And exports of forestry products rose almost 20 times in both value and volume.

Why the strong forestry subsector? To protect some of its most fragile lands, Chile has subsidized forestry planting for almost 20 years. Moreover, trees grow rapidly in Chile, and today those earlier plantings are ready to harvest. Success in exporting to the U.S., New Zealand, Asia, and Europe have fueled strong export growth in this subsector.

Until the early 1980's, the U.S. enjoyed a total merchandise trade surplus with Chile. Then after the reforms of the 1970's, Chile began to press ahead with exports, and today total merchandise trade between the U.S. and Chile is essentially balanced. Increases in Chile's agricultural output, and shifts in agricultural trade between the U.S. and Chile—with Chile's fruit exports to the U.S. rising rapidly and imports of cereals from the U.S. falling rapidly—account for a significant part of the change in the total bilateral trade balance between the two countries.

Outlook for Chile: U.S. Market or Competitor?

The U.S. is a major market for Chile's agricultural products, taking approximately 40 percent of Chile's agricultural exports in recent years. The relationship is a far less significant part of the U.S. trade picture. Agricultural imports from Chile represent only about 2 percent of total U.S. agricultural imports. And U.S. exports to Chile—about $54 million in 1990—account for less than 1 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports.

If Chile can sustain its policy reforms, its prognosis for strong economic growth is very good. And with increasing incomes, consumption of key agricultural products, such as livestock products and vegetable oils, would tend to increase. However, Chile's agricultural land base is too small to support increases in production of highly profitable export-oriented commodities like fruit while increasing its domestic production of food grains, feed grains, and oilseeds. Sugarbeets also compete for the same land and irrigation resources as fruits, food grains, and feed grains.

Thus, in the long term, Chile will have to import some combination of livestock products, grains, and protein supplement to feed livestock. Economic growth appears likely to lead to an expanding U.S. export market for some of these products rather than any significant competition from Chile's agricultural producers.

In the short term, production expansion and export growth is projected for forest products, poultry, pork, and possibly dairy products. With the exception of forest products, however, export growth is likely to be very modest. Near self-sufficiency is expected to continue for sugarbeets, meat, and dairy products. Imports are anticipated in wheat, corn, rice, bovine semen, and embryos for both dairy and beef cattle.

On the other hand, Chile's deciduous fruit industry has undergone rapid growth in the past 10 years, and is leading to an expansion in the fruit processing industry. Although most of Chile's fresh deciduous fruit exports enter the U.S. during "off season" for U.S. producers, exports of processed fruits compete directly with U.S. producers of processed fruits.

Chile's economic growth slowed in 1990, to about 2 percent, after a 6-year healthy annual average in excess of 6 percent. The slowdown was a consequence of applying a tight monetary policy to reduce inflation. Economic growth is estimated to have recovered to 6 percent in 1991.

Inflationary pressures also appear to have eased. Indeed, Chile's commitment to reforms helped it qualify for debt reduction and investment promotion programs under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. In June 1991, Chile and the U.S. signed the first bilateral debt reduction agreement under the EAI, reducing Chile's food assistance loan debt by 40 percent, to $45 million. Chile is currently negotiating an Environmental Framework Agreement with the U.S. (see *Agricultural Outlook*, August 1992).

Chile traveled a long and difficult road to implement its policy reforms and market-directed economic development strategy. Radical shifts have occurred in economic policies—conservative trends in the early 1960's, drastic agrarian reform in the late 1960's, a socialist system in the early 1970's, a reinvigorated capitalist system in the mid-1970's, and policy adjustments in the early 1980's. At times, these policy shifts generated a considerable amount of social unrest. Today, Chile's policies support a rapidly growing economy. But to sustain these in the future, the challenge remains for Chile's political institutions to address its social as well as its economic development needs. *[Lon Cesal (202) 219-0687]* AO

Upcoming Reports from USDA's Economic Research Service

The following are November release dates for summaries of the ERS reports listed. Summaries are issued at 3 p.m. Eastern time.

November

2 *African Food Needs Assessment*
12 *Vegetables & Specialties*
16 *Livestock & Poultry*
18 *Fruit & Tree Nuts*
19 *Agricultural Outlook*
20 *Wheat*
23 *Cotton & Wool*
24 *Feed*
27 *Food Review*

Statistical Indicators

Summary Data

Table 1.—Key Statistical Indicators of the Food & Fiber Sector

	1991		1992					1993	
	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV F	Annual F	I F	Annual F
Prices received by farmers (1977=100)	142	146	138	141	138	—	—	—	—
Livestock & products	158	161	152	155	158	—	—	—	—
Crops	126	130	123	126	117	—	—	—	—
Prices paid by farmers, (1977=100)									
Production items	172	173	171	174	174	—	—	—	—
Commodities & services, interest, taxes, & wages	189	189	189	191	192	—	—	—	—
Cash receipts ($ bil.) 1/	167	167	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livestock ($ bil.)	89	87	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crops ($ bil.)	85	80	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market basket (1982–84=100)									
Retail cost	137	137	138	138	—	—	—	—	—
Farm value	101	106	102	103	—	—	—	—	—
Spread	155	154	158	157	—	—	—	—	—
Farm value/retail cost (%)	26	27	26	26	—	—	—	—	—
Retail prices (1982–84=100)									
Food	137	137	138	138	138	138	138	—	—
At home	136	136	137	137	136	137	137	—	—
Away from home	141	138	140	140	141	142	141	—	—
Agricultural exports ($ bil.) 2/	11.3	37.5	11.3	10.1	8.8	11.3	41.5	—	—
Agricultural imports ($ bil.) 2/	5.8	22.6	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.8	23.5	—	—
Commercial production									
Red meat (mil. lb.)	10,316	39,402	10,086	9,915	10,410	10,492	40,903	10,155	41,738
Poultry (mil. lb.)	6,338	24,885	6,309	6,624	6,695	6,565	26,193	6,515	27,050
Eggs (mil. doz.)	1,475	5,758	1,458	1,451	1,460	1,490	5,858	1,455	5,850
Milk (bil. lb.)	36.2	148.5	38.0	39.1	37.7	36.9	151.7	38.2	151.9
Consumption, per capita									
Red meat and poultry (lb.)	53.4	203.9	51.0	51.7	53.3	54.1	210.1	52.1	214.2
Corn beginning stocks (mil. bu.) 3/	2,992.0	—	1,521.2	6,541.1	4,561.0	2,738.8	—	1,100.5	—
Corn use (mil. bu.) 3/	1,472.2	7,760.7	2,461.1	1,984.5	1,827.8	1,641.8	7,915.2	—	8,185.0
Prices 4/									
Choice steers—Neb. Direct ($/cwt)	69.96	74.28	75.77	75.94	73.40	71–77	74–76	72–78	72–78
Barrows & gilts—IA, So. MN ($/cwt)	40.80	49.69	39.55	45.65	44.45	37–43	41–43	36–42	38–44
Broilers—12-city (cts./lb.)	50.5	52.0	50.2	52.3	54.5	45–51	50–52	48–54	49–55
Eggs—NY gr. A large (cts./doz.)	76.8	77.5	63.8	62.0	64.5	67–73	64–66	63–69	69–75
Milk—all at plant ($/cwt)	13.70	12.24	12.97	12.67	13.50	13.25–13.85	13.15–13.30	12.25–13.25	11.80–12.80
Wheat—KC HRW ordinary ($/bu.)	3.82	3.18	4.50	3.94	—	—	—	—	—
Corn—Chicago ($/bu.)	2.49	2.47	2.66	2.59	—	—	—	—	—
Soybeans—Chicago ($/bu.)	5.66	5.69	5.75	5.93	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton—Avg. spot 41–34 (cts./lb.)	55.8	69.7	51.4	56.4	—	—	—	—	—

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 F
Gross cash income ($ bil.)	156.1	157.9	152.8	165.2	172.7	180.2	186.4	183	180–185
Gross cash expenses ($ bil.)	118.7	110.7	105.0	109.4	114.8	121.2	125.2	125	125–129
Net cash income ($ bil.)	37.4	47.1	47.8	55.8	58.1	58.9	61.3	58	54–57
Net farm income ($ bil.)	26.1	28.8	31.0	39.7	41.1	49.9	51.0	45	42–47
Farm real estate values 5/									
Nominal ($ per acre)	801	713	640	599	632	661	668	681	685
Real (1982 $)	769	657	568	518	530	533	517	506	491

1/ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates. 2/ Annual data based on Oct.–Sept. fiscal years ending with year indicated. 3/ Sept.–Nov. first quarter; Dec.–Feb. second quarter; Mar.–May third quarter; Jun.–Aug. fourth quarter; Sept.–Aug. annual. Use includes exports & domestic disappearance. 4/ Simple averages, Jan.–Dec. 5/ 1990–92 values as of January 1. 1986–89 values as of February 1. 1984–85 values as of April 1. F = forecast. — = not available.

U.S. & Foreign Economic Data

Table 2.—U.S. Gross Domestic Product & Related Data

	Annual			1991			1992	
	1989	1990	1991	II	III	IV	I	II R
	$ billion (quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
Gross domestic product	5,250.8	5,522.2	5,677.5	5,657.6	5,713.1	5,753.3	5,840.2	5,902.2
Gross national product	5,266.8	5,542.9	5,694 9	5,674.3	5,726.4	5,764.1	5,859.8	5,909.3
Personal consumption expenditures	3,523.1	3,748.4	3,887.7	3,871.9	3,914.2	3,942.9	4,022.8	4,057.1
Durable goods	459 4	464.3	446.1	441.4	453 0	450.4	469.4	470 6
Nondurable goods	1,149.5	1,224.5	1,251.5	1,254.2	1,255.3	1,251.4	1,274.1	1,277.5
Clothing & shoes	200.4	206.9	209.0	210.8	212.0	206.8	216.5	217.4
Food & beverages	565.1	601.4	617.7	619.2	617.9	620.0	627.9	623.2
Services	1,914 2	2,059.7	2,190.1	2,176.3	2,205.9	2,241.1	2,278.3	2,309.0
Gross private domestic investment	832.3	799.5	721.1	710.2	732.8	736.1	722.4	773.2
Fixed investment	798.9	793.2	731.3	732.0	732 6	726.9	738.2	765.1
Change in business inventories	33.3	6.3	−10.2	−21.8	0.2	9.2	−15.8	8.1
Net exports of goods & services	−79.7	−68.9	−21.8	−15.3	−27.1	−16.0	−8.1	−37.1
Government purchases of goods & services	975.2	1,043.2	1,090.5	1,090.8	1,093.3	1,090.3	1,103.1	1,109.1
	1987 $ billion (quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
Gross domestic product	4,838.0	4,877.5	4,821.0	4,817.1	4,831.8	4,838.5	4,873.7	4,892.4
Gross national product	4,852.7	4,895.9	4,836.4	4,831.8	4,843 7	4,848.2	4,890.7	4,899.1
Personal consumption expenditures	3,223.3	3,260.4	3,240.8	3,239.3	3,251.2	3,249 0	3,289.3	3,288.5
Durable goods	440.7	439.3	414.7	411.3	419.4	416.1	432.3	430.0
Nondurable goods	1,051.6	1,056.5	1,042.4	1,046.3	1,044.8	1,035.6	1,049 6	1,045.6
Clothing & shoes	187.8	185.9	181.3	183.2	183.7	177.5	184.1	184.4
Food & beverages	515.0	520.8	515.8	516.3	515.0	515.3	518.9	513.5
Services	1,731.0	1,764.6	1,783.7	1,781.8	1,787.0	1,797.4	1,807.3	1,812.9
Gross private domestic investment	784.0	739.1	661.1	649.5	672.0	676.9	668.9	713.6
Fixed investment	754.2	732.9	670.4	669.8	671.4	669.3	681.4	705.9
Change in business inventories	29.8	6.2	−9.3	−20 4	0.6	7.5	−12.6	7 8
Net exports of goods & services	−73.7	−51 8	−21.8	−17.4	−31 6	−20.5	−21.5	−43.9
Government purchases of goods & services	904.4	929.9	941.0	945.6	940.2	933 1	937.0	934.2
GDP implicit price deflator (% change)	4.4	4.3	4.1	3 5	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.7
Disposable personal income ($ bil.)	3,787.0	4,042 9	4,209.6	4,189.7	4,227.6	4,284.9	4,360.9	4,411.8
Disposable per. income (1987 $ bil.)	3,464.9	3,516.5	3,509.0	3,505 2	3,511.5	3,530 8	3,565.7	3,576.0
Per capita disposable per. income ($)	15,307	16,174	16,658	16,604	16,706	16,885	17,143	17,297
Per capita dis. per. income (1987 $)	14,005	14,068	13,886	13,891	13,876	13,913	14,017	14,021
U.S. population, total, incl. military abroad (mil.) *	247.3	249.9	252.7	252.2	252.9	253.7	254.3	254 9
Civilian population (mil.) *	245.1	247.8	250.6	250.1	250.8	251.6	252.3	253.0

	Annual			1991	1992			
	1989	1990	1991	Aug	May	June	July	Aug P
	Monthly data seasonally adjusted							
Industrial production (1987=100)	108.1	109.2	107.1	108.0	108 9	108.5	109.2	108.6
Leading economic indicators (1982=100)	144.9	144.0	143.6	145 6	149.9	149.5	149.7	149.4
Civilian employment (mil. persons)	117.3	117.9	116.9	116.5	117.7	117.6	117.8	117.7
Civilian unemployment rate (%)	5.2	5.4	6 6	6 8	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6
Personal income ($ bil. annual rate)	4,380.3	4,664.2	4,828.3	4,847.5	5,032,7	5,038.5	5,050.6	5,026.9
Money stock–M2 (daily avg.) ($ bil.) 1/	3,227.3	3,339.0	3,439.9	3,409.8	3,471.6	3,462.5	3,459.6	3,468 3
Three-month Treasury bill rate (%)	8.12	7.51	5.42	5 39	3.66	3.70	3.28	3.14
AAA corporate bond yield (Moody's) (%)	9.26	9.32	8.77	8,75	8.28	8.22	8.07	7.95
Housing starts (1,000) 2/	1,376	1,193	1,014	1,053	1,196	1,147	1,120	1,237
Auto sales at retail, total (mil.)	9.9	9.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.3	7.9
Business inventory/sales ratio	1.53	1.53	1.55	1.53	1.52	1.50	1.49	—
Sales of all retail stores ($ bil.)	145.1	150.6	151.8	153.9	159.1	159.0	160.6	159.7
Nondurable goods stores ($ bil.)	90 8	96.0	98.0	99.6	101.5	101.3	102.4	102.4
Food stores ($ bil.)	28.8	30.2	30.9	31.6	32.0	32.2	32 4	32.9
Eating & drinking places ($ bil.)	14.5	15.2	15 8	16.3	16.4	15.8	15.9	15.7
Apparel & accessory stores ($ bil.)	7.6	7 9	8.0	8.1	8,3	8.4	8.6	8.5

1/ Annual data as of December of the year listed. 2/ Private, including farm. R = revised. P = preliminary. — = not available.
Note: * Population estimates based on 1990 census.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219–0313.

Table 3.—Foreign Economic Growth, Inflation, & Exports

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 E	1992 F	1993 F	Average 1981–90
	Annual percent change											
World, less U.S.												
Real GDP	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.1	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.0
GDP deflator	8.3	7.6	8.0	7.5	9.0	10.8	10.8	24.6	16.6	33.8	29.4	10.5
Real exports	2.2	9.5	3.9	2.1	5.9	7.8	8.7	6.4	3.2	4.3	4.4	5.3
Developed less U.S.												
Real GDP	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	1.6	1.2	2.4	2.9
GDP deflator	6.2	4.8	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.5	5.0
Real exports	2.7	10.6	5.4	–0.1	4.1	7.3	9.7	7.8	4.7	4.3	3.7	5.7
Eastern Europe & C.I.S.												
Real GDP	3.6	4.0	2.2	3.6	2.6	3.8	1.5	–3.2	–13.4	–11.2	0.5	2.2
GDP deflator 1/	4.2	5.0	6.4	8.1	12.8	35.3	41.3	192.6	70.9	135.4	65.0	32.2
Real exports	4.6	6.2	–4.0	9.1	7.6	8.5	–5.3	–6.9	–27.0	–7.2	1.6	2.6
Developing												
Real GDP	3.1	4.7	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.6	3.5	2.5	4.6	5.3	3.7
GDP deflator	38.7	37.3	36.4	25.5	33.1	26.4	19.1	16.9	15.5	11.7	13.4	28.9
Real exports	0.4	7.2	1.7	7.5	11.1	9.4	9.0	5.5	5.2	6.4	6.7	4.9
Asia												
Real GDP	8.2	7.9	5.9	7.2	8.6	9.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.7	7.0
GDP deflator	6.3	7.5	5.9	4.4	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.1	6.5	7.5	7.5	6.7
Real exports	6.4	11.3	2.9	19.0	15.8	14.9	8.2	7.3	8.7	7.3	8.3	9.2
Latin America												
Real GDP	–2.7	3.7	3.6	4.4	3.0	0.0	1.3	–0.1	2.8	2.7	4.2	1.2
GDP deflator 1/	30.3	40.8	69.0	62.8	125.5	66.5	35.9	29.6	24.4	15.8	18.7	49.6
Real exports	2.0	12.0	2.0	0.0	8.0	6.8	10.4	3.9	2.5	9.8	9.1	5.2
Africa												
Real GDP	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.9	2.8	0.9	2.2	2.8	3.0	1.7
GDP deflator	16.7	12.2	12.2	8.4	25.3	17.4	19.5	15.3	20.3	14.5	12.6	14.5
Real exports	–5.3	–1.5	3.5	–1.0	0.0	12.9	5.0	7.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	–2.0
Middle East												
Real GDP	4.5	1.2	1.7	–3.6	–0.1	–0.2	2.5	5.8	–10.3	7.3	8.9	1.9
GDP deflator	–4.5	1.2	3.1	5.7	14.6	9.3	13.2	19.6	2.2	9.2	12.7	7.7
Real exports	–19.6	–6.7	–7.1	–3.8	24.6	4.8	21.0	5.0	2.2	22.7	36.0	0.1

1/ Excludes Yugoslavia, Argentina, Brazil, & Peru starting in 1989. E = estimate. F = forecast.

Information contact: Alberto Jerardo, (202) 219–0717.

Farm Prices

Table 4.—Indexes of Prices Received & Paid by Farmers, U.S. Average

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Sept	Apr	May	June	July	Aug R	Sept P
	1977 = 100									
Prices received										
All farm products	147	149	146	147	141	141	140	138	139	139
All crops	134	127	130	137	126	123	122	117	117	118
Food grains	156	123	115	118	148	148	139	129	123	129
Feed grains & hay	128	123	118	116	124	124	124	117	110	110
Feed grains	123	118	115	116	123	124	122	115	108	108
Cotton	98	107	108	107	86	86	94	91	89	86
Tobacco	149	152	161	160	145	145	145	139	148	163
Oil-bearing crops	102	94	91	87	84	86	87	83	82	85
Fruit, all	194	188	268	387	211	203	194	153	162	163
Fresh market 1/	205	197	299	438	223	213	198	150	160	161
Commercial vegetables	145	142	136	116	148	123	120	137	155	157
Fresh market	144	144	132	112	151	118	113	137	163	166
Potatoes & dry beans	186	189	140	111	134	111	119	176	163	140
Livestock & products	160	170	161	157	155	157	157	158	160	159
Meat animals	174	193	186	176	178	179	177	177	178	176
Dairy products	140	141	126	132	129	133	136	138	139	140
Poultry & eggs	137	131	123	123	111	113	114	117	119	120
Prices paid										
Commodities & services,										
interest, taxes, & wage rates	178	184	189	189	191	191	191	192	192	192
Production items	165	171	173	173	174	174	174	174	174	174
Feed	136	128	123	—	126	—	—	123	—	—
Feeder livestock	194	213	214	—	199	—	—	204	—	—
Seed	165	165	163	—	162	—	—	162	—	—
Fertilizer	137	131	134	—	132	—	—	132	—	—
Agricultural chemicals	132	139	151	—	160	—	—	160	—	—
Fuels & energy	180	204	203	—	194	—	—	206	—	—
Farm & motor supplies	151	154	154	—	160	—	—	160	—	—
Autos & trucks	223	231	244	—	261	—	—	262	—	—
Tractors & self-propelled machinery	193	202	211	—	217	—	—	217	—	—
Other machinery	208	216	226	—	234	—	—	234	—	—
Building & fencing	141	143	146	—	151	—	—	150	—	—
Farm services & cash rent	161	166	170	—	171	—	—	171	—	—
Int. payable per acre on farm real estate debt	176	174	172	—	166	—	—	166	—	—
Taxes payable per acre on farm real estate	151	156	160	—	165	—	—	165	—	—
Wage rates (seasonally adjusted)	185	191	201	—	212	—	—	212	—	—
Production items, interest, taxes, & wage rates	167	172	175	—	175	—	—	178	—	—
Ratio, prices received to prices paid (%) 2/	83	81	77	78	74	74	73	72	72	72
Prices received (1910–14=100)	673	681	666	672	644	643	640	630	633	634
Prices paid, etc. (parity index) (1910–14=100)	1,221	1,265	1,299	—	1,314	—	—	1,321	—	—
Parity ratio (1910–14=100) (%)2/	55	54	51	—	49	—	—	48	—	—

1/ Fresh market for noncitrus; fresh market & processing for citrus. 2/ Ratio of index of prices received for all farm products to index of prices paid for commodities & services, interest, taxes, & wage rates. Ratio uses the most recent prices paid index. Prices Paid data are quarterly & will be published in January, April, July, & October. R = revised. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219–0313.

Table 5.—Prices Received by Farmers, U.S. Average

	Annual 1/			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Sept	Apr	May	June	July	Aug R	Sept P
CROPS										
All wheat ($/bu.)	3.72	2.61	3.05	2.80	3 65	3.66	3.42	3.14	3.01	3.18
Rice, rough ($/cwt)	7.35	6.70	7.70	7 67	7 39	7.11	6.93	6.94	6.61	6.45
Corn ($/bu.)	2.36	2.28	2.40	2.33	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.32	2.15	2.15
Sorghum ($/cwt)	3.75	3.79	4.15	4.10	4.29	4.31	4 22	3.80	3.77	3.65
All hay, baled ($/ton)	85.40	80.60	71.00	68.10	73.00	74.20	75.50	71.80	69 60	68.50
Soybeans ($/bu.)	5.69	5.74	5.60	5 64	5.66	5.87	5 94	5.59	5.40	5.32
Cotton, upland (cts./lb.)	63.6	67.1	—	64 8	52.0	52.2	56.9	55.3	53.8	62 1
Potatoes ($/cwt)	7.36	6.08	5.05	4.51	5.56	4.42	4.88	7.59	6 84	5.69
Lettuce ($/cwt) 2/	12.60	11.50	11.40	11.30	9.75	11.30	9.81	13.10	19.90	21.00
Tomatoes fresh ($/cwt) 2/	33.20	27.40	31.90	21.20	32.40	16.70	24 20	27.80	24.50	29.80
Onions ($/cwt)	11.40	10 50	12.50	11.20	23.30	12.50	9.73	12.20	15.90	12.30
Dry edible beans ($/cwt)	28.50	18.50	15.60	14.40	16.40	16.70	15.40	17.20	18.90	19.10
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	13.9	20.9	25.1	26.6	24.3	25.0	25.7	27.1	30.4	29.3
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	336.00	360.00	385.00	358.00	379.00	437.00	—	390.00	276.00	426.00
Oranges, all uses ($/box) 3/	7.08	6.16	7.35	21.10	6.59	6.73	5.14	2.32	1.65	1.37
Grapefruit, all uses ($/box) 3/	4.41	5.86	5.26	6.58	7.65	3.98	4.02	2.87	3.32	3.73
LIVESTOCK										
Beef cattle ($/cwt)	69.70	74.80	72.90	68.70	72.60	71.90	70.20	70.60	71.80	71.90
Calves ($/cwt)	91.80	96.50	100.00	96.20	92.00	89.60	88.40	90.10	90.60	89.20
Hogs ($/cwt)	43.20	54.00	48.80	46.40	40.70	44.80	46.40	44.40	43.90	41.40
Lambs ($/cwt)	67.30	56.00	52.60	51.80	69.30	68.80	67.00	61.40	56.00	55.40
All milk, sold to plants ($/cwt)	13.56	13.74	12.26	12.80	12.50	12.90	13.20	13.40	13.50	13.60
Milk, manuf. grade ($/cwt)	12 38	12.34	11.05	12.00	11.50	11.90	12.20	12.40	12.40	12.40
Broilers (cts./lb.)	36.1	32.4	31.0	32.1	29.4	31.7	31.6	33.8	34.6	31.8
Eggs (cts./doz.) 4/	70.0	70.4	66.9	61.4	54.5	51 7	53.0	52.3	53.4	59.5
Turkeys (cts./lb.)	40.0	38.4	38.5	40.2	36.8	37.6	37.4	38.2	37.9	37.1
Wool (cts./lb.) 5/	124.0	80.0	55.0	47.0	75.4	90 3	87.1	74.1	65.0	52.2

1/ Season average price by crop year for crops. Calendar year average of monthly prices for livestock. 2/ Excludes Hawaii. 3/ Equivalent on-tree returns. 4/ Average of all eggs sold by producers including hatching eggs & eggs sold at retail. 5/ Average local market price, excluding incentive payments. P = preliminary. R = revised. — = not available.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313.

Producer & Consumer Prices

Table 6.—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. Average (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Annual	1991	1992							
	1991	Sept	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
			1982–84=100							
Consumer Price Index, all items	136.2	137.2	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3
Consumer Price Index, less food	136.1	137.4	138.8	139.5	139.7	140.1	140.7	141.1	141 4	141.8
All food	136.3	136 0	137.5	138.1	138.1	137.4	137.4	137.2	138.0	138.5
Food away from home	137.9	138.9	139.9	140.1	140.2	140.4	140.7	140.8	141.0	141.2
Food at home	135 8	134.9	136.6	137.5	137.4	136 2	136.1	135.7	136.9	137.4
Meats 1/	132.5	131.9	130.3	131.1	130.2	130.3	131.0	130.0	130.6	130.9
Beef & veal	132.4	131.0	131.8	133.4	133.2	132 6	132.7	130.7	131.4	131.8
Pork	134.1	134.1	127.2	127 0	125.1	126.8	127.9	129.1	129.5	129.4
Poultry	131.5	131.0	128.1	128.2	129 2	129.1	130.7	132.1	133.7	134 0
Fish	148 3	147.8	151.0	152.6	153.5	151.6	149.1	150 4	151.6	151.2
Eggs	121.2	118.0	110.7	106.0	105.1	104.2	100.7	104.7	102.2	111.6
Dairy products 2/	125.1	125.3	128.1	127.8	127.4	127.0	127.8	128 3	129.2	129.7
Fats & oils 3/	131.7	131.1	131.3	129.8	129.6	130.4	130.2	129.9	129.5	129.9
Fresh fruit	193 9	194.3	183.1	188.7	187.4	190.0	182.9	173.3	181.4	189.2
Processed fruit	131.8	131.3	138 5	138.8	140.0	140.0	138.3	138.4	138.2	138 0
Fresh vegetables	154.4	137.6	163.5	172.7	175.4	149.6	146.9	148.1	153.8	152.8
Potatoes	144.6	143.7	131 7	132.1	135.6	136.7	141.0	155.9	164.7	153.1
Processed vegetables	128.5	128.1	129.0	128.6	128 6	128.8	129.0	129.2	130.2	129.1
Cereals & bakery products	145.8	146.5	149.3	149.7	150.6	150.7	151 6	152.4	153.1	152.6
Sugar & sweets	129.3	129.6	132.4	132.9	133.0	132.9	133.3	133.8	133.8	133.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic	114.1	112.8	116.0	115.3	114.4	114.5	115.0	113.9	114.1	114.2
Apparel										
Apparel, commodities less footwear	127.4	130.4	128.7	132.3	132.0	131.8	129.0	126.8	128.1	131.7
Footwear	120.9	122.2	122.4	124.6	125.6	126.0	125.4	124.4	124.9	126.3
Tobacco & smoking products	202.7	205.7	213.4	213.5	214.9	220.0	219.2	220.5	221.5	224.0
Beverages, alcoholic	142.8	144.4	145.7	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	147.7	147.6	148.0

1/ Beef, veal, lamb, pork, & processed meat. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313.

Table 7.—Producer Price Indexes, U.S. Average (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Aug	Mar	Apr R	May	June	July	Aug P
					1982 = 100					
All commodities	112.2	116.3	116.5	118.2	116.1	116.3	117.1	117.8	117.8	117.6
Finished goods 1/	113.6	119.2	121.7	121.7	122.2	122.4	123.1	123.7	123.7	123.5
All foods 2/	117.8	123.2	122.2	121.4	121.0	120.5	120.7	120.4	120.2	120.6
Consumer foods	118.7	124.4	124.4	123.3	123.3	122.8	122.9	123 0	122.9	123.2
Fresh fruit & melons	113.2	118.1	129.9	136.9	86.8	85.6	86.8	79.7	70.8	78.1
Fresh & dried vegetables	116 7	118.1	103.8	91.4	132.4	104.1	99 6	85.8	99.8	119.3
Dried fruit	103.0	106.7	111.8	110.5	114.9	114.5	115.1	114.3	113.9	113.8
Canned fruit & juice	122.7	127.0	128.6	128.7	136.6	136.0	136.5	136.3	136.3	135.5
Frozen fruit & juice	123.9	139.0	116.3	111.4	134.8	134 8	129.9	125.7	123 5	123.1
Fresh veg. excl. potatoes	103.9	107.8	100.2	82.6	147 9	99.7	90.9	81.1	85.5	115.5
Canned veg. & juices	118.6	116.7	112.9	112.2	109.3	108.9	109.6	109.6	109.5	109.4
Frozen vegetables	115.5	118 4	117.6	117.2	116.2	116.4	118.3	115.6	115.3	115.2
Potatoes	153.6	157.3	125.7	123.7	95.8	112.5	104.7	108.6	195.1	172.4
Eggs for fresh use	3/	3/	3/	3/	76.8	76.0	71.9	71.0	71.7	73.7
Bakery products	135.4	141 0	146.6	147.3	150.6	151.7	152 8	153.0	153.2	153.5
Meats	104.8	117.0	113.5	111.5	106.7	107.4	108.9	107.2	106 5	106.0
Beef & veal	108.9	116.0	112.2	105.0	111.0	111.9	112.1	108.0	106.4	107.1
Pork	97.7	119.8	113 4	117.6	96 2	97.0	100.9	101.7	102.5	100.7
Processed poultry	120.4	113.6	109.9	114.0	106.6	107.3	109.3	110.3	109.8	112.0
Fish	142.9	147.2	149.5	135.8	161.7	168.0	163.6	158 9	156.5	148.1
Dairy products	110.6	117.2	114 6	115.1	115.0	115.4	116.7	118.6	118.9	120.1
Processed fruits & vegetables	119.9	124.7	119.6	118 7	122.3	122.0	121.8	121.1	120.7	120.4
Shortening & cooking oil	116.6	123.2	116 5	115.1	115.9	114.0	115.1	117.5	115.0	111.3
Soft drinks	177.7	122.3	125.6	124.5	124.7	125.0	125.2	127.9	127 2	124.6
Consumer finished goods less foods	108.9	115.3	118.7	119.0	119.0	119.6	120.7	122.0	122.0	121.6
Beverages, alcoholic	115 2	117 2	123.7	123.5	126.3	126.3	126.7	126.3	127.0	126.8
Apparel	114.5	117.5	119.6	120.0	122.0	121 9	121.8	121.8	122.2	122.2
Footwear	120.8	125 6	128.6	129.3	131.4	131.5	131.6	132.0	131.6	132.3
Tobacco products	194.8	221.4	249.7	255.0	268.2	273.7	282.7	282.8	283.4	265.3
Intermediate materials 4/	112.0	114.5	114.4	114 2	113.6	113.8	114.4	115.3	115.3	115.3
Materials for food manufacturing	112.7	117.9	115.3	115.3	113.4	113.6	114.6	115.3	114.4	113.8
Flour	114.6	103 6	96.8	96 4	113.6	112.4	111.1	112 9	106.6	100.9
Refined sugar 5/	118.2	122.7	121 6	121.4	120.2	120 2	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.9
Crude vegetable oils	103.7	115.8	103.0	100.5	101.2	96.4	101.6	107.3	97.3	89.4
Crude materials 6/	103 1	108.9	101.2	99.1	97.9	98.8	101.0	101.5	101.3	100.9
Foodstuffs & feedstuffs	111 2	113.1	105.5	102.7	107.2	105.5	108.2	107.3	105.0	103.7
Fruits & vegetables & nuts 7/	114.6	117.5	114.7	110 9	104.6	92.7	91.4	83.0	85.2	95.9
Grains	106.4	97.4	92.0	93.2	108 5	102.7	103 5	105.7	95.0	88.5
Livestock	106.1	115.6	107.9	100.7	107.0	106.7	108.0	105.3	103.7	104.2
Poultry, live	128.8	118.8	111.2	120 4	105.4	102.8	116.1	110.2	124.1	120.5
Fibers, plant & animal	107.8	117.8	115.1	108.7	84.7	89.0	93.4	96.2	102.0	96.6
Fluid milk	98.8	100.8	89.5	91.8	91.3	91.7	93.8	97.3	99.7	100.2
Oilseeds	123.8	112.1	106 4	104.2	110 4	107.9	113.6	117.4	109.2	104 9
Tobacco, leaf	93.8	95.8	101.1	96.3	113.9	94.4	94 4	94.4	94.4	93.1
Sugar, raw cane	115.5	119.2	113.7	114.1	112.6	112 4	111.3	110.4	110.4	111.7

1/ Commodities ready for sale to ultimate consumer. 2/ Includes all raw, intermediate, & processed foods (excludes soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, & manufactured animal feeds). 3/ New index beginning Dec. 1991. 4/ Commodities requiring further processing to become finished goods. 5/ All types & sizes of refined sugar 6/ Products entering market for the first time that have not been manufactured at that point. 7/ Fresh & dried. P = preliminary. R = revised.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219–0313.

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Table 8.—Farm-Retail Price Spreads

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Market basket 1/										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	124.6	133.5	137.4	136.8	138.9	139.0	137.8	137.6	137.2	138.4
Farm value (1982–84=100)	107.1	113.1	106 1	104.3	104.3	104.1	102.5	102.7	103.7	104.1
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	134.1	144 5	154.2	154.3	157.5	157.7	156.8	156 3	155.3	156.8
Farm value–retail cost (%)	30.1	29.7	27.0	26.7	26.3	26.2	26.0	26.1	26 5	26.4
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	116.7	126.5	132.5	132.9	131.1	130.2	130.3	131.0	130.0	130.6
Farm value (1982–84=100)	103.6	116 8	110.0	108.6	104 7	105.7	107.5	107.6	107.2	104.7
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	130.2	140.4	155.6	157.8	158.1	155 3	153.7	154.8	153.4	157.1
Farm value–retail cost (%)	44.9	46.0	42.0	41.4	40.5	41.1	41.8	41.7	41.8	40.6
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	115.6	126.5	125.1	124.5	127.8	127.4	127.0	127.8	128.3	129 2
Farm value (1982–84=100)	99.1	101.7	90.0	90.5	93.0	91.5	93.9	96.1	97.8	98.9
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	130.8	149.5	157.5	155 8	159.9	160 5	157.5	157.0	156.4	157.1
Farm value–retail cost (%)	41.1	38.5	34.5	34.9	34.9	34.5	35.5	36.1	36.6	36.7
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	132.7	132.5	131.5	132.4	128.2	129.2	129.1	130 7	132.1	133.7
Farm value (1982–84=100)	117.1	107.6	102.5	107.2	98.4	97 5	104.1	103.7	110.1	112.1
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	150.6	161.1	164.9	161.4	162.5	165.7	157.9	161.7	157.4	158.5
Farm value–retail cost (%)	47.2	43.5	41.7	43.3	41.1	40.4	43.2	42.5	44.6	44 9
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	118.5	124.1	121.2	121.0	106.0	105.1	104.2	100.7	104.7	102.2
Farm value (1982–84=100)	107.5	108.0	100.9	95.4	72.9	73.7	67.0	69 9	68.6	70.7
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	138.1	153 2	157.6	167.0	165.5	161.5	171.0	156.0	169.6	158.9
Farm value–retail cost (%)	58.3	55.9	53 5	50 6	44.2	45.1	41.3	44 6	42.1	44.4
Cereal & bakery products										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	132.4	140.0	145.8	146.5	149.7	150.6	150.7	151.6	152.4	153.1
Farm value (1982–84=100)	101.7	90.5	85.3	83.0	99.8	99.0	99.6	96.5	90.9	86.1
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	136.7	146.9	154.3	155.4	156.7	157.8	157.8	159.3	161.0	162.4
Farm value–retail cost (%)	9.4	7.9	7.2	6.9	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.9
Fresh fruits										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	154.7	174.6	200.1	195.9	191.5	192.0	197.2	188.0	178.3	183 7
Farm value (1982–84=100)	108.5	128.3	174.4	164.0	117.2	114.5	116.3	121.4	116.7	119.3
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	176.0	195.9	211.9	210.6	225.8	227.8	234.6	218.7	206.7	213 4
Farm value–retail cost (%)	22 2	23.2	27.5	26.4	19.3	18.8	18.6	20.4	20.7	20.5
Fresh vegetables										
Retail costs (1982–84=100)	143.1	151.1	154.4	142.2	172.7	175 4	149.6	146.9	148.1	153 8
Farm value (1982–84=100)	123.3	124.4	110.8	92.6	155.8	156.7	194.7	88.6	110.3	126 1
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	153.2	164.9	176.8	167.7	181.4	185.0	177.8	176.9	167.5	168.1
Farm value–retail cost (%)	29 3	28.0	24.4	22.1	30.6	30.3	21.5	20 5	25.3	27.8
Processed fruits & vegetables										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	125.0	132.7	130.2	129.8	134.2	135.0	135 0	134.1	134.2	134.6
Farm value (1982–84=100)	132.4	144.0	121.6	120.5	131.6	132.4	131.9	130.6	129 9	130.7
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	122.7	129.1	132.9	132.7	135 0	135.8	136.0	135.2	135.5	135.8
Farm value–retail costs (%)	25.2	25.8	22.2	22.1	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.0	23.1
Fats & oils										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	121.2	126.3	131.7	132.1	129.8	129.6	130.4	130.2	129.9	129.5
Farm value (1982–84=100)	95.6	107.1	98.0	94.5	96.7	91.5	96.9	99.4	89.2	88.7
Farm–retail spread (1982–84=100)	130.6	133 4	144.2	145.9	142.0	143.6	142.7	141.5	144 9	144.5
Farm value–retail cost (%)	21.2	22.8	20.0	19.2	20.0	19.0	20 0	20.5	18.5	18.4

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Sept	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Beef, Choice										
Retail price 2/ (cts./lb.)	265.7	281.0	288.3	280.1	287.6	285.8	287.1	283.8	280.1	284.1
Wholesale value 3/ (cts.)	176.8	189 6	182.5	170.8	182 6	183.4	180.8	173.6	175.8	175.9
Net farm value 4/ (cts.)	157.6	168.4	160.2	146 8	168.3	164.1	159.4	156.9	159.0	159.6
Farm–retail spread (cts.)	108.1	112.6	128.1	133.3	119 3	121.7	127.7	126.9	121.1	124.5
Wholesale–retail 5/ (cts.)	88.9	91.4	105.8	109.3	105.0	102.4	106.3	110 2	104.3	108.2
Farm–wholesale 6/ (cts.)	19.2	21.2	22.3	24.0	14.3	19.3	21.4	16.7	16 8	16.3
Farm value–retail price (%)	59	60	56	52	59	57	56	55	57	56
Pork										
Retail price 2/ (cts./lb.)	182.9	212.6	211.9	211 9	194.2	196.4	197.1	200.6	200.4	199.6
Wholesale value 3/ (cts.)	99.2	118.3	108.9	107.1	95.2	101.2	104.8	101.8	101.7	99 6
Net farm value 4/ (cts.)	70.4	87.2	78.4	74.7	66.4	73.3	76.1	72.2	71.6	67.4
Farm–retail spread (cts.)	112.5	125.4	133.5	137.2	127.8	123.1	121.0	128.4	128.8	132.2
Wholesale–retail 5/ (cts.)	83.7	94.3	103.0	104.8	99.0	95.2	92.3	98.8	98.7	100.0
Farm–wholesale 6/ (cts.)	28.8	31.1	30.5	32.4	28.8	27.9	28.7	29.6	30.1	32.2
Farm value–retail price (%)	38	41	37	35	34	37	39	36	36	34

1/ Retail costs are based on CPI–U of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods, published monthly by BLS. The farm value is the payment for the quantity of farm equivalent to the retail unit, less allowance for byproduct. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale & may include marketing charges such as grading & packing for some commodities. The farm–retail spread, the difference between the retail price & the farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, distributing. 2/ Weighted average price of retail cuts from pork & choice yield grade 3 beef. Prices from BLS. 3/ Value of wholesale (boxed beef) & wholesale cuts (pork) equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts adjusted for transportation costs & byproduct values. 4/ Market value to producer for live animal equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts, minus value of byproducts. 5/ Charges for retailing & other marketing services such as wholesaling, and in–city transportation. 6/ Charges for livestock marketing, processing, & transportation.

Information contacts: Denis Dunham (202) 219–0870, Larry Duewer (202) 219–0712.

Table 9.—Price Indexes of Food Marketing Costs

(See the September 1992 issue.)
Information contact: Denis Dunham (202) 219-0870,

Livestock & Products

Table 10.—U.S. Meat Supply & Use

	Beg. stocks	Production 1/	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Consumption: Total	Consumption: Per capita 2/	Primary market price 3/
			Million pounds 4/					Pounds	
Beef									
1989	422	23,087	2,179	25,688	1,023	335	24,330	69.3	73.86
1990	335	22,743	2,356	25,434	1,006	397	24,031	67.8	79.56
1991	397	22,917	2,406	25,720	1,188	419	24,113	67.3	74.28
1992 F	419	23,160	2,410	25,989	1,345	400	24,244	67.3	74–76
Pork									
1989	437	15,813	896	17,146	262	313	16,571	52.0	44.74
1990	313	15,354	898	18,565	239	296	16,030	49.8	55.32
1991	296	15,999	775	17,070	283	393	16,394	50.4	49.69
1992 F	393	17,253	660	18,306	405	375	17,528	53.5	41–43
Veal 5/									
1989	5	355	0	360	0	4	356	1.2	91.94
1990	4	327	0	331	0	6	325	1.1	96.51
1991	6	306	0	312	0	7	305	1.0	99.95
1992 F	7	315	0	322	0	6	316	1.0	89–91
Lamb & mutton									
1989	6	347	63	416	2	8	406	1.5	67.32
1990	8	363	59	430	3	8	419	1.5	55.54
1991	8	363	60	431	3	6	422	1.5	53.21
1992 F	6	358	66	430	3	9	418	1.5	59–61
Total red meat									
1989	870	39,602	3,137	43,610	1,287	660	41,663	124.0	—
1990	660	38,787	3,313	42,760	1,248	707	40,805	120.1	—
1991	707	39,585	3,241	43,533	1,474	825	41,234	120.2	—
1992 F	825	41,086	3,136	45,047	1,753	790	42,504	123.1	—
Broilers									
1989	36	17,227	0	17,263	814	38	16,411	58.7	59.0
1990	38	18,430	0	18,468	1,143	26	17,299	61.1	54.8
1991	26	19,591	0	19,817	1,261	36	18,320	64.0	52.0
1992 F	36	20,720	0	20,756	1,320	35	19,400	67.3	50–52
Mature chicken									
1989	157	531	0	688	24	189	475	1.9	—
1990	189	523	0	713	25	224	464	1.9	—
1991	224	508	0	732	28	274	429	1.7	—
1992 F	274	531	0	805	30	300	475	1.9	—
Turkeys									
1989	250	4,138	0	4,385	41	236	4,109	16.6	66.7
1990	236	4,514	0	4,750	54	306	4,390	17.6	63.2
1991	306	4,603	0	4,909	103	264	4,541	19.0	61.3
1992 F	264	4,749	0	5,013	144	320	4,550	17.9	58–60
Total poultry									
1989	442	21,894	0	22,336	878	463	20,994	77.2	—
1990	463	23,468	0	23,931	1,222	557	22,152	80.5	—
1991	557	24,701	0	25,258	1,392	575	23,291	83.7	—
1992 F	575	25,999	0	26,574	1,494	655	24,425	87.0	—
Red meat & poultry									
1989	1,312	61,496	3,137	65,945	2,165	1,123	62,657	201.2	—
1990	1,123	62,255	3,313	66,691	2,469	1,264	62,958	200.6	—
1991	1,264	64,286	3,241	68,791	2,867	1,400	64,525	203.9	—
1992 F	1,400	67,085	3,136	71,621	3,247	1,445	66,929	210.1	—

1/ Total including farm production for red meats & federally inspected plus nonfederally inspected for poultry. 2/ Retail weight basis. (The beef carcass-to-retail conversion factor was 70.5). 3/ Dollars per cwt for red meat; cents per pound for poultry. Beef: Medium # 1, Nebraska Direct 1,100–1,300 lb.; pork: barrows & gilts, Iowa, Southern Minnesota; veal: farm price of calves; lamb & mutton, Choice slaughter lambs, San Angelo; broilers: wholesale 12-city average; turkeys; wholesale NY 8–16 lb. young hens. 4/ Carcass weight for red meats & certified ready-to-cook for poultry. 5/ Beginning 1989 veal trade no longer reported separately. F = forecast — = not available.

Information contacts: Polly Cochran, or Maxine Davis (202) 219-0767.

Table 11.—U.S. Egg Supply & Use

	Beg. stocks	Pro-duc-tion	Im-ports	Total supply	Ex-ports	Hatch-ing use	Ending stocks	Consumption		Wholesale price*
								Total	Per capita	
	Million dozen								No.	Cts./doz.
1987	10.4	5,868.2	5.6	5,884.2	111.2	599.1	14.4	5,159.5	254.9	61.6
1988	14.4	5,784.2	5.3	5,803.9	141.8	605.9	15.2	5,041.0	246.9	62.1
1989	15.2	5,598.2	25.2	5,638.5	91.6	643.9	10.7	4,892.4	237.3	81.9
1990	10.7	5,665.3	9.1	5,685.0	100.5	678.5	11.6	4,894.4	235.0	82.2
1991	11.6	5,757.8	2.3	5,771.8	154.3	708.1	13.0	4,896.4	232.7	77.5
1992 F	13.0	5,858.4	3.4	5,874.8	153.6	727.6	14.0	4,979.6	234.9	64–66

* Cartoned grade A large eggs, New York. F = forecast.

Information contact: Maxine Davis (202) 219-0767.

Table 12.—U.S. Milk Supply & Use[1/]

	Produc-tion	Farm use	Commercial: Farm market-ings	Commercial: Beg. stock	Im-ports	Total commer-cial supply	CCC net re-movals	Commercial: Ending stocks	Commercial: Disap-pear-ance	All milk price 1/	CCC net removals: Skim solids basis	CCC net removals: Total solids basis 2/
	Billion pounds (milkfat basis)									$/cwt	Billion pounds	
1985	143.0	2.5	140.6	4.8	2.8	148.2	13.3	4.5	130.4	12.78	17.2	15.6
1986	143.1	2.4	140.7	4.5	2.7	147.9	10.8	4.1	133.0	12.51	14.3	12.9
1987	142.7	2.3	140.5	4.1	2.5	147.1	6.8	4.6	135.7	12.54	9.3	8.3
1988	145.2	2.2	142.9	4.6	2.4	149.9	9.1	4.3	136.5	12.26	5.5	6.9
1989	144.2	2.1	142.2	4.3	2.5	149.0	9.4	4.1	135.5	13.56	0.4	4.0
1990	148.3	2.0	146.3	4.1	2.7	153.1	9.0	5.1	139.0	13.73	1.6	4.6
1991	148.5	2.0	146.5	5.1	2.8	154.3	10.5	4.5	139.3	12.23	3.9	8.6
1992 F	151.6	2.0	149.6	4.5	2.6	156.7	10.0	4.5	142.1	13.20	1.7	5.0

1/ Delivered to plants & dealers; does not reflect deductions. 2/ Arbitrarily weighted average of milkfat basis (40 percent) & skim solids basis (60 percent). F = forecast.

Information contact: Jim Miller (202) 219-0770.

Table 13.—Poultry & Eggs

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Broilers										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.)	17,334.2	18,553.9	19,727.7	1,746.8	1,763.7	1,729.7	1,740.3	1,824.7	1,819.9	1,759.3
Wholesale price, 12-city (cts./lb.)	59.0	54.8	52.0	54.6	50.2	49.5	55.1	52.4	56.0	56.1
Price of grower feed ($/ton)	237	218	207	203	205	210	211	211	211	210
Broiler-feed price ratio 1/	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3
Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb.)	35.9	38.3	26.1	45.9	38.4	31.8	35.4	31.8	33.7	35.0
Broiler-type chicks hatched (mil.) 2/	5,948.9	6,324.4	6,613.3	562.5	585.9	572.4	595.8	583.4	584.1	573.0
Turkeys										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.)	4,174.8	4,560.9	4,651.9	421.8	361.3	385.2	374.2	434.7	450.9	411.9
Wholesale price, Eastern U.S., 8-16 lb. young hens (cts./lb.)	66.7	63.2	61.2	64.65	58.77	60.0	60.0	59.46	57.0	57.8
Price of turkey grower feed ($/ton)	251.0	238	230	229	239	237	243	241	246	245
Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb.)	249.7	235.9	306.4	571.3	354.1	393.3	430.2	488.8	580.1	662.1
Poults placed in U.S. (mil.)	290.7	304.9	308.0	25.6	27.8	28.2	28.6	28.8	29.3	25.5
Eggs										
Farm production (mil.)	67,178	67,983	69,094	5,824	6,023	5,819	5,907	5,685	5,899	5,909
Average number of layers (mil.)	269	270	274	272	278	277	276	275	275	274
Rate of lay (eggs per layer on farms)	249.5	251.7	252.4	21.4	21.7	21.0	21.4	20.7	21.5	21.6
Cartoned price, New York, grade A large (cts./doz.) 3/	81.9	82.2	77.5	76.3	63.1	65.0	58.9	62.0	58.6	64.6
Price of laying feed ($/ton)	209	200	192	188	201	198	199	200	201	202
Egg-feed price ratio 1/	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3
Stocks, first of month										
Shell (mil. doz.)	0.27	0.36	0.45	0.4	0.75	0.84	0.81	1.02	0.9	0.9
Frozen (mil. doz.)	14.9	10.3	11.2	13.7	14.6	15.0	14.3	14.4	16.1	14.8
Replacement chicks hatched (mil.)	383	398	417	33.4	36.3	35.8	38.3	34.3	32.0	28.2

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs or 1 lb. of broiler or turkey liveweight. 2/ Placement of broiler chicks is currently reported for 15 States only; henceforth, hatch of broiler-type chicks will be used as a substitute. 3/ Price of cartoned eggs to volume buyers for delivery to retailers.

Information contact: Maxine Davis (202) 219-0767.

Table 14.—Dairy

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Milk prices, Minnesota-Wisconsin, 3.5% fat ($/cwt) 1/	12 37	12 21	11.05	11.50	10.98	11.46	12.06	12.46	12.59	12.54
Wholesale prices										
Butter, grade A Chi. (cts./lb.)	127.9	102 1	99.3	98.9	86.2	86.2	83.8	76.8	76.6	76.6
Am. cheese, Wis. assembly pt. (cts./lb.)	138.8	136.7	124.4	136.1	119.8	131.9	139.9	141.3	141.8	142.0
Nonfat dry milk (cts./lb.) 2/	105.5	100.6	94.0	92.2	101.8	105.9	9/ 110.2	116.7	115.0	111.6
USDA net removals 3/										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) 4/	9,416.9	9,017.2	10,429.2	39.0	1,266 5	1,058.4	1,195.6	655.0	581.8	322.6
Butter (mil. lb.)	413.4	400.3	442.8	1.8	58.0	46.7	53.2	27.7	25.7	14.2
Am. cheese (mil. lb.)	37.4	21.5	76.9	0	8/	2.2	0	0.2	0 3	0.3
Nonfat dry milk (mil. lb.)	0	117.8	268.4	2.7	7.0	10.7	16.2	8.0	5.2	9.5
Milk										
Milk prod. 21 States (mil. lb.)	122,508	125,772	125,683	10,352	11,092	10,866	11,258	10,868	10,939	10,773
Milk per cow (lb.)	14,369	14,778	14,977	1,238	1,343	1,316	1,363	1,316	1,324	1,303
Number of milk cows (1,000)	8,526	8,512	8,392	8,357	8,262	8,254	8,262	8,260	8,259	8,268
U S. milk production (mil. lb.)	144,239	148,314	148,525	7/ 12,202	7/ 13,155	7/ 12,872	7/ 13,337	7/ 12,874	7/ 12,897	7/ 12,701
Stock, beginning										
Total (mil. lb.)	8,379	9,036	13,359	19,302	18,392	19,069	20,050	20,703	21,469	22,026
Commercial (mil. lb.)	4,256	4,120	5,146	6,062	5,063	4,926	4,955	5,075	5,104	5,675
Government (mil. lb.)	4,122	4,916	8,213	13,240	13,329	14,143	15,095	15,628	16,364	16,350
Imports, total (mil. lb.)	2,499	2,690	2,624	230	178	211	216	215	220	—
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	135,370	138,922	139,380	12,814	12,031	11,829	12,065	12,236	11,792	—
Butter										
Production (mil. lb.)	1,295.4	1,302.2	1,338.3	82.3	129.9	118.7	118.2	103.2	96.8	84.8
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	214.7	256.2	416.1	659.8	830.3	855.7	701.7	734 1	786.2	780.6
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	876.0	915.2	903 0	102.7	78.7	72.8	66.8	77.3	59.4	—
American cheese										
Production (mil. lb.)	2,674.1	2,894.2	2,804.9	223.7	246 4	244.9	261.8	259 7	259.3	242.4
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	293.0	236.2	347.4	404 0	349.8	338.5	338.4	349.0	345.1	371.3
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb)	2,683.1	2,784.4	2,792.7	232.8	261.2	244.3	252.7	263.7	232.9	—
Other cheese										
Production (mil. lb.)	2,941.3	3,167.0	3,285.9	274.5	296.3	289.8	289.1	288.3	286.7	293 5
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	104.7	93.2	110.6	108.7	97.9	113.5	115.0	115.6	121.8	127.1
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	3,208 9	3,426.4	3,575.2	306.5	298.1	309.4	310.5	305.9	304.7	—
Nonfat dry milk										
Production (mil. lb.)	874.7	879.2	877.5	54.6	82 8	82.2	89.2	81 3	76.0	59.2
Stocks, beginning (mil lb.)	53.1	49.5	161.9	349.7	153.1	127.5	138.7	137.5	149.5	148.7
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	873.0	697.6	663.8	53.1	76.0	67.9	63.0	53.3	56.8	—
Frozen dessert										
Production (mil. gal.) 5/	1,214.0	1,174.6	1,196.1	117.7	108.6	111.7	118.6	127.9	125.4	117.7

	Annual			1990	1991				1992	
	1989	1990	1991	IV	I	II	III	IV	I P	II P
Milk production (mil. lb.)	144,239	148,314	148,525	36,301	37,425	38,633	36,255	36,212	37,958	39,063
Milk per cow (lb)	14,244	14,648	14,867	3,577	3,705	3,864	3,647	3,651	3,850	3,967
No. of milk cows (1,000)	10,126	10,127	9,990	10,151	10,101	9,999	9,940	9,918	9,858	9,851
Milk-feed price ratio 5/	1.65	1.71	1.58	1.57	1.48	1.46	1.59	1.77	1.68	1.65
Returns over concentrate costs ($/cwt milk)	10.18	10 39	9.00	9.03	8.25	8.05	9.25	10.45	9.60	9.50

1/ Manufacturing grade milk. 2/ Prices paid f.o.b. Central States production area. 3/ Includes products exported through the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP). 4/ Milk equivalent, fat basis. 5/ Hard ice cream, ice milk, & hard sherbet. 6/ Based on average milk price after adjustment for price support deductions. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 9/ Entire period not available. Average of weeks reported. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: LaVerne T. Williams (202) 219–0770.

Table 15.—Wool

	Annual			1991				1992	
	1989	1990	1991	I	II	III	IV	I P	II P
U.S. wool price, (cts./lb.) 1/	370	256	199	197	200	217	182	209	222
Imported wool price, (cts./lb.) 2/	354	287	187	235	199	194	222	250	233
U.S. mill consumption, scoured									
Apparel wool (1,000 lb.)	120,534	120,622	143,519	31,582	37,111	34,578	33,916	36,929	35,909
Carpet wool (1,000 lb.)	14,122	12,124	14,363	3,085	3,118	4,561	3,588	4,580	4,326

1/ Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Graded Territory 64's (20.60–22.04 microns) staple 2-3/4" & up. 2/ Wool price, Charleston, SC warehouse, clean basis, Australian 60/62's, type 64A (24 micron). Duty since 1982 has been 10.0 cents. — = not available.

Information contact: John Lawler (202) 219–0840

Table 16.—Meat Animals

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Cattle on feed (7 States)										
Number on feed (1,000 head) 1/	8,045	8,378	8,992	7,388	8,155	8,008	7,618	7,826	7,337	7,000
Placed on feed (1,000 head)	20,819	21,030	19,704	1,469	1,506	1,425	1,724	1,339	1,432	1,641
Marketings (1,000 head)	19,407	19,198	19,068	1,716	1,536	1,490	1,594	1,712	1,684	1,592
Other disappearance (1,000 head)	1,079	1,218	1,233	67	117	125	122	116	85	81
Beef steer–corn price ratio, Omaha 2/	30.3	32.8	31.6	28.5	30.4	31.6	30.6	29.4	32.2	34.7
Hog–corn price ratio, Omaha 2/	18.4	23.1	21.1	21.8	15.5	17.2	18.7	18.7	20.0	21.3
Market prices ($/cwt)										
Slaughter cattle										
Choice steers, Omaha 1,000–1,100 lb.	72.52	77.40	73.83	67.25	76.58	76.93	76.31	74.15	73.05	73.08
Choice steers, Neb. Direct, 1,100–1,300 lb.	73.86	78.56	74.28	67.24	78.02	77.61	76.18	74.02	73.23	73.96
Boning utility cows, Sioux Falls	48.98	53.60	50.31	50.88	45.94	44.92	45.63	43.47	44.28	46.13
Feeder cattle										
Medium no. 1, Oklahoma City 600–700 lb.	88.66	92.15	92.74	90.06	84.80	84.57	84.99	85.19	87.46	88.18
Slaughter hogs										
Barrows & gilts, Iowa, S. Minn.	44.74	55.32	49.69	50.95	39.89	42.20	46.42	48.33	45.85	44.69
Feeder pigs										
S. Mo. 40–50 lb. (per head)	33.63	51.46	39.84	36.53	37.57	37.87	32.10	27.50	26.20	31.28
Slaughter sheep & lambs										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	67.32	55.54	52.73	54.31	67.20	74.63	68.86	64.50	58.17	53.50
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	36.58	35.21	31.98	31.06	42.60	35.00	31.63	29.44	33.57	35.38
Feeder lambs										
Choice, San Angelo	79.85	62.95	53.27	53.38	68.75	70.56	64.69	61.22	56.43	53.69
Wholesale meat prices, Midwest										
Boxed beef cut–out value	114.78	123.21	118.31	111.54	119.14	118.66	119.18	117.53	112.79	114.36
Canner & cutter cow beef	94.43	99.96	99.44	101.23	96.49	94.16	95.31	93.14	94.29	96.74
Pork loins, 14–18 lb 3/	101.09	117.52	108.39	117.54	94.10	98.65	108.94	113.94	108.22	111.18
Pork bellies, 12–14 lb.	34.14	53.80	47.79	42.01	28.01	26.93	34.09	32.78	32.77	35.13
Hams, skinned, 14–17 lb.	69.39	87.70	81.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All fresh beef retail price 4/	238.97	254.99	262.12	261.58	259.34	260.32	259.28	257.47	257.09	258.21
Commercial slaughter (1,000 head) 5/										
Cattle	33,918	33,241	32,690	2,905	2,666	2,587	2,745	2,923	2,860	2,782
Steers	16,539	16,587	16,732	1,542	1,369	1,365	1,473	1,614	1,571	1,494
Heifers	10,406	10,090	9,719	893	759	713	772	800	796	802
Cows	6,316	5,920	5,623	415	486	458	445	451	435	427
Bulls & stags	657	644	614	55	52	51	55	58	58	59
Calves	2,172	1,789	1,436	112	122	111	106	108	109	110
Sheep & lambs	5,466	5,854	5,722	458	497	526	388	436	444	418
Hogs	88,691	85,136	88,169	7,279	8,121	7,792	7,061	7,345	7,639	7,682
Commercial production (mil. lb.)										
Beef	22,974	22,634	22,800	2,077	1,849	1,786	1,899	2,038	2,015	1,980
Veal	344	316	296	22	27	25	25	25	24	24
Lamb & mutton	341	358	358	27	32	33	25	27	27	25
Pork	15,759	15,300	15,948	1,299	1,467	1,414	1,287	1,332	1,374	1,378

	Annual			1991			1992			
	1989	1990	1991	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV*
Cattle on feed (13 States)										
Number on feed (1,000 head) 1/	9,668	9,943	10,827	10,739	9,461	8,620	10,135	9,693	8,847	—
Placed on feed (1,000 head)	24,469	24,803	23,208	5,006	5,414	7,086	5,403	5,273	—	—
Marketings (1,000 head)	22,940	22,526	22,383	5,820	5,973	5,262	5,441	5,675	*5,720	—
Other disappearance (1,000 head)	1,274	1,393	1,517	464	282	309	404	444	—	—
Hogs & pigs (10 States) 6/										
Inventory (1,000 head) 1/	43,210	42,200	42,900	41,990	44,520	46,900	45,735	44,770	47,225	49,145
Breeding (1,000 head) 1/	5,335	5,275	5,257	5,450	5,720	5,675	5,610	5,550	5,840	5,835
Market (1,000 head) 1/	37,875	36,925	37,643	36,540	38,800	41,225	40,125	39,220	41,385	43,310
Farrowings (1,000 head)	9,203	8,960	9,479	2,586	2,441	2,348	2,289	2,655	2,513	2,445
Pig crop (1,000 head)	71,807	70,589	75,035	20,832	19,278	18,551	18,475	21,504	20,493	—

1/ Beginning of period. 2/ Bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds live weight. 3/ Prior to 1984, 8–14 lb.; 1984 & 1985, 14–17 lb; beginning 1986, 14–18 lb. 4/ New series estimating the composite price of all beef grades & ground beef sold by retail stores. This new series is in addition to, but does not replace, the series for the retail price of Choice beef that appears in table 8. 5/ Classes estimated. 6/ Quarters are Dec. of preceding year–Feb. (I), Mar.–May (II), June–Aug. (III), & Sept–Nov. (IV). May not add to NASS totals due to rounding. — = not available. *Intentions.

Information contact: Polly Cochran (202) 219–0767.

Crops & Products

Table 17.—Supply & Utilization[1,2]

	Area											
	Set aside 3/	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Total supply 4/	Feed and residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	Farm price 5/
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu.
Wheat												
1987/88	23.9	65.8	55.9	37.7	2,108	3,945	290	806	1,588	2,684	1,261	2.57
1988/89	22.5	65.5	53.2	34.1	1,812	3,096	146	829	1,419	2,394	702	3.72
1989/90	9.6	76.6	62.2	32.7	2,037	2,762	143	849	1,233	2,225	536	3.72
1990/91*	7.5	77.2	69.3	39.5	2,736	3,309	500	875	1,068	2,443	866	2.61
1991/92*	15.9	69.9	57.7	34.3	1,981	2,888	256	879	1,281	2,416	472	3.00
1992/93*	7.0	72.3	63.1	38.2	2,407	2,922	175	898	1,175	2,248	674	2.95–3.25
	Mil. acres			Lb./acre				Mil. cwt (rough equiv.)				$/cwt
Rice												
1987/88	1.57	2.36	2.33	5,555	129.6	184.0	--	6/ 80.4	72.2	152.6	31.4	7.27
1988/89	1.09	2.93	2.90	5,514	159 9	195.1	--	6/ 82.4	85.9	168.4	26.7	6.83
1989/90	1.18	2.73	2.69	5,749	154.5	185.6	--	6/ 82.1	77.2	159.3	26.3	7.35
1990/91*	1.02	2.90	2.82	5,529	156.1	187.2	--	6/ 91.7	70.9	162.7	24.6	6.70
1991/92*	0.9	2.86	2.75	5,617	154.5	184.2	--	6/ 92.0	65.0	157.0	27.3	7.50–7 55
1992/93*	0.4	3 03	2.97	5,524	164.0	198.7	--	6/ 93.1	74 0	167.1	29.6	6.50–7.50
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu.
Corn												
1987/88	23.1	66.2	59.5	119.8	7,131	12,016	4,798	1,243	1,716	7,757	4,259	1.94
1988/89	20.5	67.7	58.3	84.6	4,929	9,191	3,941	1,293	2,026	7,260	1,930	2.54
1989/90	10.8	72.2	64.7	116.3	7,525	9,456	4,389	1,356	2,368	8,113	1,344	2.36
1990/91*	10.7	74.2	67.0	118.5	7,934	9,282	4,669	1,367	1,725	7,761	1,521	2.28
1991/92*	7.4	76.0	68.8	108.6	7,474	9,016	4,900	1,445	1,590	7,935	1,081	2.37
1992/93*	5.3	79.3	72.2	121.4	8,770	9,861	5,000	1,485	1,550	8,035	1,826	1.85–2.25
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu.
Sorghum												
1987/88	4.1	11.8	10.5	69.4	731	1,474	555	25	232	812	663	1.70
1988/89	3.9	10.3	9.0	63.8	577	1,239	466	22	312	800	440	2.27
1989/90	3.3	12.6	11.1	55 4	615	1,055	518	15	303	835	220	2.10
1990/91*	3 3	10.5	9.1	63.1	573	793	410	9	232	651	143	2.12
1991/92*	2.5	11.0	9.8	59.0	579	722	345	9	290	644	78	2.25
1992/93*	1.9	13.5	12.3	68.7	847	925	475	10	300	785	140	1.75–2.15
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu.
Barley												
1987/88	2.9	10.9	10.0	52.4	521	869	253	174	121	548	321	1.81
1988/89	2.8	9.8	7.6	38.0	290	622	171	175	79	425	196	2.80
1989/90	2.3	9 1	8.3	48.5	404	614	193	175	84	453	161	2.42
1990/91*	2.9	8.2	7.5	56.1	422	598	205	176	81	461	135	2.14
1991/92*	2.2	8.9	8.4	55.2	464	624	229	171	95	494	130	2.10
1992/93*	2.1	7.8	7.3	58.9	429	579	170	170	110	450	129	1.95–2.25
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu.
Oats												
1987/88	0.8	17.9	6 9	54.3	374	552	358	81	1	440	112	1 56
1988/89	0.3	13.9	6.5	39.3	218	393	194	100	1	294	98	2.61
1989/90	0.4	12.1	6.9	54 3	374	538	266	115	1	381	157	1.49
1990/91*	0.2	10.4	5.9	60.1	358	576	286	120	1	407	171	1 14
1991/92*	0.6	8.7	4 8	50.6	243	489	235	125	2	362	127	1.20
1992/93*	0.7	8.0	4.8	57.6	276	443	205	130	1	336	107	1.25–1.55
	Mil acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu.
Soybeans												
1987/88	0	58.2	57.2	33.9	1,938	2,375	7/ 97	1,174	802	2,073	302	5.88
1988/89	0	58.8	57.4	27 0	1,549	1,855	7/ 88	1,058	527	1,673	182	7.42
1989/90	0	60 8	59.5	32.3	1,924	2,108	7/ 100	1,146	623	1,869	239	5.69
1990/91*	0	57.8	56.5	34.1	1,926	2,168	7/ 95	1,187	557	1,839	329	5.74
1991/92*	0	59.1	58.0	34.3	1,986	2,320	7/ 95	1,250	690	2,035	285	5.60
1992/93*	0	59.1	58.1	35.9	2,085	2,375	7/ 95	1,255	710	2,060	315	5.10–5.70
								Mil. lbs.				8/ Cts./lb.
Soybean oil												
1987/88	--	--	--	--	12,974	14,895	--	10,930	1,873	12,803	2,092	22 67
1988/89	--	--	--	--	11,737	13,967	--	10,591	1,661	12,252	1,715	21.10
1989/90	--	--	--	--	13,004	14,741	--	12,083	1,353	13,436	1,305	22.30
1990/91*	--	--	--	--	13,408	14,730	--	12,164	780	12,944	1,786	21.00
1991/92*	--	--	--	--	14,210	16,000	--	12,200	1,450	13,650	2,350	19.00
1992/93*	--	--	--	--	14,245	16,600	--	12,500	1,600	14,100	2,500	17.0–20.0
								1,000 tons				9/ $/ton
Soybean meal												
1987/88	--	--	--	--	28,060	28,300	--	21,293	6,854	28,147	153	222
1988/89	--	--	--	--	24,943	25,100	--	19,657	5,270	24,927	173	233
1989/90	--	--	--	--	27,719	27,900	--	22,263	5,319	27,582	318	174
1990/91*	--	--	--	--	28,325	28,666	--	22,912	5,469	28,381	285	170
1991/92*	--	--	--	--	29,580	29,920	--	22,900	6,750	29,650	270	175
1992/93*	--	--	--	--	29,725	30,020	--	23,500	6,250	29,750	270	160–180

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Supply & Utilization, continued

	Area											
	Set Aside 3/	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Total supply 4/	Feed and residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending Stocks	Farm price 5/
	Mil. acres			Lb./acre	Mil. bales							
Cotton 10/												
1987/88	4.0	10.4	10.0	706	14.8	19.8	—	7.6	6.6	14.2	5.8	64.30
1988/89	2.2	12.5	11.9	619	15.4	21.2	—	7.8	6.1	13.9	7.1	56.60
1989/90	3.5	10.6	9.5	614	12.2	19.3	—	8.8	7.7	16.5	3.0	66.20
1990/91*	2.0	12.3	11.7	634	15.5	18.5	—	8.7	7.8	16.5	2.3	68.20
1991/92*	1.2	14.1	13.0	652	17.6	20.0	—	9.6	6.7	16.3	3.8	11/ 58.30
1992/93*	1.6	13.4	11.2	683	16.0	19.8	—	9.7	6.3	16.0	3.8	—

*October 6, 1992 Supply & Demand Estimates. 1/ Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat, barley, & oats, August 1 for cotton & rice, September 1 for soybeans, corn, & sorghum, October 1 for soymeal & soyoil. 2/ Conversion factors: Hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres, 1 metric ton = 2204.622 pounds. 36.7437 bushels of wheat or soybeans, 39.3679 bushels of corn or sorghum, 45.9296 bushels of barley, 68.8944 bushels of oats, 22.046 cwt of rice, & 4.59 480-pound bales of cotton. 3/ Includes diversion, acreage reduction, 50-92, & 0-92 programs. 0/92 & 50/92 set-aside includes idled acreage & acreage planted to minor oilseeds. Data for 1992/93 are preliminary. 4/ Includes imports. 5/ Marketing-year weighted average price received by farmers. Does not include an allowance for loans outstanding & Government purchases. 6/ Residual included in domestic use. 7/ Includes seed. 8/ Simple average of crude soybean oil, Decatur. 9/ Simple average of 44 percent, Decatur. 10/ Upland & extra long staple. Stocks estimates based on Census Bureau data, resulting in an unaccounted difference between supply & use estimates & changes in ending stocks. 11/ Weighted average for August-March; not a projection for the marketing year. -- = not available or not applicable.

Information contact: Commodity Economics Division, Crops Branch (202) 219-0840.

Table 18.—Cash Prices, Selected U.S. Commodities

	Marketing year 1/				1991	1992				
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	Aug	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Wheat, No. 1 HRW, Kansas City ($/bu.) 2/	2.96	4.17	4.22	2.94	3.10	4.02	3.90	3.91	3.52	3.27
Wheat, DNS, Minneapolis ($/bu.) 3/	3.15	4.36	4.16	3.06	3.10	4.28	4.44	4.42	4.04	3.65
Rice, S.W. La. ($/cwt) 4/	19.25	14.85	15.55	15.25	16.40	16.45	15.70	15.10	15.20	15.00
Corn, no. 2 yellow, 30 day, Chicago ($/bu.)	2.14	2.68	2.54	2.40	2.52	2.58	2.60	2.59	2.37	2.23
Sorghum, no. 2 yellow, Kansas City ($/cwt)	3.40	4.17	4.21	4.08	4.22	4.41	4.54	4.51	4.05	3.77
Barley, feed, Duluth ($/bu.) 5/	1.78	2.32	2.20	2.13	1.92	2.35	2.38	2.30	2.15	2.03
Barley, malting, Minneapolis ($/bu.)	2.04	4.11	3.28	2.42	2.14	2.50	NQ	3.95	2.59	2.19
U.S. price, SLM, 1-1/16 in. (cts./lb.) 6/	63.1	57.7	69.8	74.8	66.4	55.0	55.5	58.8	60.9	57.6
Northern Europe prices index (cts./lb.) 7/	72.3	68.4	82.3	82.9	72.9	58.2	61.0	64.4	65.2	59.2
U.S. M 1-3/32 in. (cts./lb.) 8/	76.3	69.2	83.6	88.2	75.5	62.7	63.6	67.7	71.3	62.9
Soybeans, no. 1 yellow, 30 day, Chicago ($/bu.)	6.67	7.41	5.86	5.76	5.66	5.73	5.99	6.08	5.65	5.40
Soybean oil, crude, Decatur (cts./lb.)	22.70	21.10	22.30	21.00	20.23	19.00	20.23	20.71	18.82	17.87
Soybean meal, 48% protein, Decatur ($/ton) 9/	239.35	252.40	186.50	181.40	188.75	187.20	195.25	203.90	186.25	186.00

1/ Beginning June 1 for wheat & barley; Aug. 1 for rice & cotton; Sept. 1 for corn, sorghum & soybeans; Oct. 1 for soymeal & oil. 2/ Ordinary protein. 3/ 14% protein. 4/ Long grain, milled basis. 5/ Beginning Mar. 1987 reporting point changed from Minneapolis to Duluth. 6/ Average spot market. 7/ Liverpool Cotlook "A" index: average of five lowest prices of 13 selected growths. 8/ Memphis territory growths. 9/ Note change to 48% protein. NQ = no quotation.

Information contacts: Wheat & feed grains, Joy Harwood (202) 219-0840; Cotton, Les Meyer (202) 219-0840; Soybeans, Brenda Toland, (202) 219-0840.

Table 19.—Farm Programs, Price Supports, Participation & Payment Rates

	Target price	Basic loan rate	Findley or announced loan rate 1/	Payment rates: Total deficiency	Paid land diversion: Mandatory	Paid land diversion: Optional	Effective base acres 2/	Program 3/	Participation rate 4/
	$/bu.						Mil. acres	Percent of base	Percent of base
Wheat									
1987/88	4.38	2.85	2.28	1.81	—	—	87.6	27.5/0/0	88
1988/89	4.23	2.76	2.21	0.69	—	—	84.8	27.5/0/0	86
1989/90	4.10	2.58	2.06	0.32	—	—	82.3	10/0/0	78
1990/91 6/	4.00	2.44	1.95	1.28	—	—	80.5	7/ 5/0/0	83
1991/92	4.00	2.52	2.04	*1.35	—	—	79.2	15/0/0	85
1992/93	4.00	2.58	2.21	**0.65	—	—	79.0	5/0/0	82
1993/94	4.00	2.86	2.45	—	—	—	—	0/0/0	—
	$/cwt								
Rice									
1986/87 5/	11.90	7.20	8/ 3.94	4.70	—	—	4.2	35/0/0	94
1987/88	11.66	6.84	8/ 5.79	4.82	—	—	4.2	35/0/0	96
1988/89	11.16	6.63	8/ 6.21	4.31	—	—	4.2	25/0/0	94
1989/90	10.80	6.50	8/ 5.73	3.56	—	—	4.2	25/0/0	94
1990/91 6/	10.71	6.50	8/ 5.81	4.16	—	—	4.2	20/0/0	94
1991/92	10.71	6.50	8/ 5.75	3.07	—	—	4.2	5/0/0	95
1992/93	10.71	6.50	—	**3.61	—	—	4.1	0/0/0	93
	$/bu.								
Corn									
1987/88	3.03	2.28	1.82	1.09	—	2.00	81.5	20/0/15	90
1988/89	2.93	2.21	1.77	0.36	—	1.75	82.9	20/0/10	87
1989/90	2.84	2.06	1.65	0.56	—	—	82.7	10/0/0	79
1990/91 6/	2.75	1.96	1.57	0.51	—	—	82.6	10/0/0	77
1991/92	2.75	1.89	1.62	0.41	—	—	82.7	7.5/0/0	77
1992/93	2.75	2.01	1.72	**0.48	—	—	82.2	5/0/0	75
1993/94	2.75	1.99	1.72	—	—	—	—	10/0/0	—
	$/bu.								
Sorghum									
1987/88	2.88	2.17	1.74	1.14	—	1.90	17.4	9/ 20/0/15	85
1988/89	2.78	2.10	1.68	0.48	—	1.65	16.8	20/0/10	84
1989/90	2.70	1.96	1.57	0.66	—	—	16.2	10/0/0	82
1990/91 6/	2.61	1.86	1.49	0.56	—	—	15.4	10/0/0	71
1991/92	2.61	1.80	1.54	0.37	—	—	13.5	7.5/0/0	70
1992/93	2.61	1.91	1.63	**0.46	—	—	13.6	5/0/0	77
1993/94	2.61	1.89	1.63	—	—	—	—	5/0/0	77
	$/bu.								
Barley									
1987/88	2.60	1.86	1.49	0.79	—	1.60	12.5	9/ 20/0/15	79
1988/89	2.51	1.80	1.44	0.00	—	1.40	12.5	20/0/10	84
1989/90	2.43	1.68	1.34	0.00	—	—	12.3	10/0/0	79
1990/91 6/	2.36	1.60	1.28	0.20	—	—	11.9	10/0/0	67
1991/92	2.36	1.54	1.32	0.62	—	—	11.5	7.5/0/0	68
1992/93	2.36	1.64	1.40	**0.35	—	—	11.1	5/0/0	76
1993/94	2.36	1.62	1.40	—	—	—	—	0/0/0	74
	$/bu.								
Oats									
1987/88	1.60	1.17	0.94	0.20	—	0.80	8.4	9/ 20/0/15	45
1988/89	1.55	1.14	0.90	0.00	—	—	7.9	5/0/0	30
1989/90	1.50	1.06	0.85	0.00	—	—	7.6	5/0/0	18
1990/91 6/	1.45	1.01	0.81	0.32	—	—	7.6	5/0/0	09
1991/92	1.45	0.97	0.83	0.35	—	—	7.3	0/0/0	38
1992/93	1.45	1.03	0.88	**0.15	—	—	7.3	0/0/0	40
1993/94	1.45	1.02	0.88	—	—	—	—	0/0/0	—
	$/bu.								
Soybeans 10/									
1986/87 5/	—	—	4.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
1987/88	—	—	4.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
1988/89	—	—	4.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989/90	—	—	4.53	—	—	—	—	11/ 10/25	—
1990/91 6/	—	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	11/ 0/25	—
1991/92	—	—	5.02	—	—	—	—	11/ 0/25	—
1992/93	—	—	5.02	—	—	—	—	11/ 0/25	—
	Cts./lb.								
Upland cotton									
1986/87 5/	81.0	55.00	12/ 44.00	26.00	—	—	15.5	25/0/0	92
1987/88	79.4	52.25	13/ 60.00	17.3	—	—	14.5	25/0/0	93
1988/89	75.9	51.80	13/ 51.89	19.4	—	—	14.5	12.5/0/0	89
1989/90	73.4	50.00	13/ 65.05	13.1	—	—	14.8	25/0/0	89
1990/91 6/	72.9	50.27	13/ 67.00	7.3	—	—	14.4	12.5/0/0	88
1991/92 14/	72.9	50.77	13/ 47.23	10.1	—	—	14.6	5/0/0	84
1992/93	72.9	52.35	13/ —	**15.0	—	—	14.9	10/0/0	87

1/ There are no Findley loan rates for rice or cotton. See footnotes 8/, 12/, & 13/. 2/ National effective crop acreage base as determined by ASCS. Net of CRP. 3/ Program requirements for participating producers (mandatory acreage reduction program/mandatory paid land diversion/optional paid land diversion). Acres idled must be devoted to a conserving use to receive program benefits. 4/ Percentage of effective base acres enrolled in acreage reduction programs. 5/ Payments & loans received in cash were reduced by 4.3 percent in 1986/87 due to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. 6/ Payments & loans were reduced by 1.4 percent in 1990/91 due to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Budget Reconciliation Act reductions to deficiency payments rates were also in effect in that year. Data do not include these reductions. 7/ Under 1990 modified contracts, participating producers plant up to 105 percent of their wheat base acres. For every acre planted above 95 percent of base, the acreage used to compute deficiency payments was cut by 1 acre. 8/ A marketing loan has been in effect for rice since 1985/86. Loans may be repaid at the lower of: a) the loan rate or b) the adjusted world market price (announced weekly). However, loans cannot be repaid at less than a specified fraction of the loan rate. Data refer to annual average adjusted world prices. 9/ The sorghum, oats, & barley programs are the same as for corn except as indicated. 10/ There are no target prices, base acres, acreage reduction programs, or deficiency payment rates for soybeans. 11/ Nominal percentage of program crop base acres permitted to shift into soybeans without loss of base. 12/ A marketing loan has been in effect for cotton since 1986/87. The loan repayment rate was fixed at 80 percent of the loan rate in 1986/87 (Plan A). 13/ In 1987/88 & after, loans may be repaid at the lower of: a) the loan rate or b) the adjusted world market price (announced weekly: Plan B). Starting in 1991/92, loans cannot be repaid at less than 70 percent of the loan rate. Data refer to annual average adjusted world prices. 14/ A marketing certificate program was implemented on Aug. 1, 1991. — = not available.

* For wheat, the 1991/92 rate is the total deficiency payment rate for the "regular" program. For the winter wheat option, the rate is $1.25
** Estimated total deficiency payment rate. Minimum guaranteed payment rate for 0/92 (wheat & feed grains) & 50/92 (rice and upland cotton) programs.

Information contact: Joy Harwood (202) 219-0840.

Table 20.—Fruit

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 P
Citrus 1/									
Production (1,000 ton)	13,682	10,832	10,525	11,058	11,993	12,761	13,186	10,860	11,285
Per capita consumpt. (lbs.) 2/	28.0	22.6	21.6	24.3	24.0	25.4	25.1	22.1	19.9
Noncitrus 3/									
Production (1,000 tons)	14,168	14,301	14,191	13,874	16,011	15,893	16,365	15,856	15,821
Per capita consumpt. (lbs.) 2/	62.6	66.3	65.3	68.8	73.5	72.0	73.6	70.5	70.7

	1991	1992						
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
F.o.b. shipping point prices									
Apples ($/carton) 4/	14.00	13.73	21.13	15.00	15.00	15.13	15.50	16.56	25.70
Pears ($/box) 5/	13.00	12.50	21.25	13.50	13.68	18.13	15.10	14.30	—
Grower prices									
Oranges ($/box) 6/	5.70	6.19	6.30	7.39	6.44	6.50	4.75	2.06	1.65
Grapefruit ($/box) 6/	5.96	6.02	6.35	7.15	6.68	4.23	4.45	4.00	3.32
Stocks, ending									
Fresh apples (mil. lbs.)	3,703.6	2,952.9	2,315.4	1,623.1	1,073.3	672.9	327.1	106.5	33.5
Fresh pears (mil. lbs.)	217.2	181.5	152.7	93.6	57.0	16.7	4.7	49.4	139.1
Frozen fruits (mil. lbs.)	892.4	803.6	741.8	634.1	582.0	613.7	668.1	803.1	880.8
Frozen orange juice (mil. lbs.)	952.7	1,130.7	1,149.7	1,102.9	1,269.3	1,306.2	1,133.4	978.0	847.3

1/ 1991 indicated 1990/91 season. 2/ Fresh per capita consumption. 3/ Calendar year. 4/ Red delicious, Washington, extra fancy, carton tray pack, 125's. 5/ D'Anjou, Washington, standard box wrapped, U.S. no. 1, 135's. 6/ U.S. equivalent on-tree returns. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: Wynnice Napper (202) 219-0884.

Table 21.—Vegetables

	Calendar year									
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Production										
Total vegetables (1,000 cwt)	430,795	403,509	456,334	453,030	448,629	478,381	468,779	542,437	561,704	564,300
Fresh (1,000 cwt) 1/ 3/	193,451	185,782	201,817	203,549	203,165	220,539	228,397	239,281	239,104	229,007
Processed (tons) 2/ 3/	11,867,170	10,886,350	12,725,880	12,474,040	12,273,200	12,892,100	12,019,110	15,157,790	16,130,020	16,764,670
Mushrooms (1,000 lbs.) 4/	490,626	561,531	595,881	587,956	614,393	631,819	667,759	714,992	749,151	738,832
Potatoes (1,000 cwt)	355,131	333,726	362,039	406,609	361,743	389,320	356,438	370,444	402,110	418,229
Sweetpotatoes (1,000 cwt)	14,833	12,083	12,902	14,573	12,368	11,611	10,945	11,358	12,594	11,203
Dry edible beans (1,000 cwt)	25,563	15,520	21,070	22,298	22,980	26,031	19,253	23,729	32,379	32,963

	1991		1992							
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Shipments										
Fresh (1,000 cwt) 5/	17,354	16,563	22,759	17,429	17,527	26,955	28,050	29,056	25,358	15,813
Potatoes (1,000 cwt)	12,277	11,386	14,747	12,213	14,325	22,793	14,643	11,768	10,948	8,418
Sweetpotatoes (1,000 cwt)	320	433	301	295	247	387	176	184	246	130

1/ Includes fresh production of asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, honeydews, onions, & tomatoes. 2/ Includes processing production of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, cucumbers (for pickles), asparagus, broccoli, carrots, & cauliflower. 3/ Asparagus & cucumber estimates were not available for 1982 & 1983. 4/ Fresh & processing agaricus mushrooms only. Excludes specialty varieties. Crop year July 1 – June 30 5/ Includes snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, bell peppers, squash, tomatoes, cantaloupes, honeydews, & watermelons.

Information contacts: Gary Lucier or Cathy Greene (202) 219-0884.

Table 22.—Other Commodities

	Annual					1991			1992	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Apr–June	July–Sept	Oct–Dec	Jan–Mar	Apr–June
Sugar										
Production 1/	7,309	7,087	6,841	6,335	7,145	625	647	3,661	3,667	2,138
Deliveries 1/	8,167	8,188	8,340	8,661	8,698	2,103	2,340	2,236	2,236	2,016
Stocks, ending 1/	3,195	3,132	2,947	2,729	3,039	2,487	1,513	2,923	3,039	3,625
Coffee										
Composite green price N.Y. (cts./lb.)	109.14	119.59	95.17	76.93	70.09	72.13	68.18	64.84	64.84	59.19
Imports, green bean equiv. (mil. lbs.) 2/	2,638	2,072	2,630	2,714	2,572	563	562	699	699	840

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Tobacco										
Prices at auctions 3/										
Flue-cured ($/lb.)	167.4	167.3	172.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burley ($/lb.)	167.2	175.3	178.8	—	175.5	182.5	—	—	—	—
Domestic consumption 4/										
Cigarettes (bil.)	540.0	523.1	516.3	45.8	35.7	38.6	48.5	43.6	39.0	51.7
Large cigars (mil.)	2,467.6	2,343.5	2,231.9	218.8	138.6	155.7	181.1	161.7	166.1	217.2

1/ 1,000 short tons, raw value. Quarterly data shown at end of each quarter. 2/ Net imports of green & processed coffee. 3/ Crop year July–June for flue-cured, Oct.–Sept. for burley. 4/ Taxable removals. — = not available.

Information contacts: sugar, Peter Buzzanell (202) 219-0888, coffee, Fred Gray (202) 219-0888, tobacco, Verner Grise (202) 219-0890.

World Agriculture

Table 23.—World Supply & Utilization of Major Crops, Livestock & Products

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 P	1992/93 F
				Million units			
Wheat							
Area (hectares)	228.2	219.7	217.4	225.8	231.4	221.1	220.4
Production (metric tons)	524.1	295.7	495.0	533.0	588.1	542.3	548.1
Exports (metric tons) 1/	90.7	107.2	97.3	97.2	94.5	108.2	100.3
Consumption (metric tons) 2/	515.9	524.9	525.4	530.1	565.5	555.5	547.0
Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/	177.6	148.4	118.0	120.9	143.6	130.4	131.5
Coarse grains							
Area (hectares)	335.3	323.1	323.3	320.9	313.8	319.7	320.4
Production (metric tons)	822.3	784.1	721.1	792.4	819.8	801.1	823 9
Exports (metric tons) 1/	83.5	84.0	96.1	102.1	87.9	96.1	87.9
Consumption (metric tons) 2/	796.0	805.3	785.5	817.3	807.6	807.4	810.8
Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/	235.8	214 4	150.0	125.0	137.5	131.2	144.3
Rice, milled							
Area (hectares)	145.1	141 7	145.4	148.8	147.1	145.3	146.8
Production (metric tons)	316.5	314.4	330.0	342.4	351.2	346.3	349.7
Exports (metric tons) 4/	12.9	11.9	15.1	12.1	12.7	14.1	13.6
Consumption (metric tons) 2/	320.5	319.9	327.6	335.6	345.9	351.1	353 2
Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/	51.4	45.9	48.3	55.1	60.4	55.6	52.1
Total grains							
Area (hectares)	708.6	684.5	686.1	693.5	692.3	686.1	687.6
Production (metric tons)	1,662.9	1,594.2	1,546.1	1,667.8	1,759.1	1,689.7	1,721.7
Exports (metric tons) 1/	187.1	203.1	208.5	211.4	195.1	218.4	201.8
Consumption (metric tons) 2/	1,632.4	1,650.1	1,638.5	1,683.0	1,719.0	1,714.0	1,711.0
Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/	464.6	408.7	316.3	301.0	341.5	317.2	327.9
Oilseeds							
Crush (metric tons)	161.8	168.4	164.2	171.6	177.2	183.8	184 8
Production (metric tons)	194.9	210.5	201.8	212.4	216.2	222.4	224.7
Exports (metric tons)	37.7	39.5	31.5	35.5	33.0	36.7	36.3
Ending stocks (metric tons)	23.3	24.0	22.0	23 3	23.0	21.3	21.8
Meals							
Production (metric tons)	110.7	115.4	111.0	116.9	119.6	124.5	125.0
Exports (metric tons)	36.7	35 8	37.4	38 5	39.5	41.0	39.7
Oils							
Production (metric tons)	50.4	53.3	53.3	57.1	58.2	60.1	60.7
Exports (metric tons)	16.9	17.5	18.1	19 8	20.2	20 2	20.2
Cotton							
Area (hectares)	29.2	30.8	33 7	31.5	33.0	34.6	33.4
Production (bales)	70.6	81.1	84.4	79.8	87.0	95 8	92.5
Exports (bales)	25.9	23.1	25.8	23 9	22.9	22.5	23.1
Consumption (bales)	82.8	84.1	85.3	86 7	85.4	84.8	86.8
Ending stocks (bales)	35.9	33.0	32.1	26.5	28.8	40.0	44.9

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 P	1992 F
				Million			
Red meat							
Production (metric tons)	109.8	112.8	116.5	117.9	120.0	119.1	118.8
Consumption (metric tons)	108.6	110.8	114 5	116.5	117.8	117.1	117 3
Exports (metric tons) 1/	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.7
Poultry 5/	30.1	31.3	32.7	34.0	35.8	37.8	39.4
Production (metric tons)	29.7	30.8	31.9	33.1	34.8	37.0	38.7
Consumption (metric tons)	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
Exports (metric tons) 1/							
Dairy							
Milk production (metric tons)	425.9	425.7	429.0	434.9	442.0	429.2	425.3

1/ Excludes intra-EC trade. 2/ Where stocks data not available (excluding USSR), consumption includes stock changes. 3/ Stocks data are based on differing marketing years & do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries; includes estimated change in USSR grain stocks but not absolute level. 4/ Calendar year data. 1987 data correspond with 1986/87, etc. 5/ Poultry excludes the Peoples Republic of China before 1986. P = preliminary. F = forecast.

Information contacts: Crops, Carol Whitton (202) 219-0824; red meat & poultry, Linda Bailey (202) 219-1285; dairy, Sara Short (202) 219-0770.

U.S. Agricultural Trade

Table 24.—Prices of Principal U.S. Agricultural Trade Products

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Export commodities										
Wheat, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports ($/bu.)	4.65	3.72	3.52	3.44	4.63	4.36	4.09	4.04	3.72	3.50
Corn, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports ($/bu.)	2.85	2.79	2.75	2.81	2.97	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.61	2.49
Grain sorghum, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports ($/bu.)	2.70	2.65	2.69	2.69	3.06	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.42	2.41
Soybeans, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports ($/bu.)	7.06	6.24	6.05	6.07	6.19	6.05	6.26	6.36	6.01	5.86
Soybean oil, Decatur (cts./lb.)	20.21	22.75	20.14	20.09	19.58	18.84	20.06	20.68	18.73	17.76
Soybean meal, Decatur ($/ton)	216.59	169.37	172.90	181.32	174.89	174.43	183.40	181.36	174.34	174.31
Cotton, 7-market avg. spot (cts./lb.)	63.78	71.25	69.69	66.44	52.01	54.97	55.45	58.82	60.93	57.56
Tobacco, avg. price at auction (cts./lb.)	166.81	170.57	179.23	166.52	195.50	162.04	162.04	162.04	155.02	165.49
Rice, f.o.b. mill, Houston ($/cwt)	15.68	15.52	16.46	17.00	17.50	17.50	17.25	16.63	16.50	16.50
Inedible tallow, Chicago (cts./lb.)	14.71	13.54	13.26	14.00	12.68	13.25	13.75	13.98	14.75	15.42
Import commodities										
Coffee, N.Y. spot ($/lb.)	1.04	0.81	0.71	0.66	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.38
Rubber, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.)	50.65	46.28	45.73	44.40	44.51	45.86	46.41	46.57	46.78	47.05
Cocoa beans, N.Y. ($/lb.)	0.55	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.47	0.50

Information contact: Mary Teymourian (202) 219-0624.

Table 25.—Indexes of Real Trade-Weighted Dollar Exchange Rates 1/

	1991			1992								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P	June P	July P	Aug P	Sept P
						1985 = 100						
Total U.S. trade 2/	66.0	63.9	62.4	62.4	63.7	65.6	65.0	63.9	59.8	59.6	59.0	58.6
Agricultural trade												
U.S. markets	78.3	77.1	76.3	75.5	76.2	80.7	78.0	76.4	74.6	72.9	71.9	71.1
U.S. competitors	77.0	76.3	76.4	76.2	76.7	80.9	78.5	78.0	72.2	72.9	70.1	69.2
Wheat												
U.S. markets	97.4	96.8	96.8	95.4	95.8	100.9	100.4	98.2	96.2	94.2	93.6	93.0
U.S. competitors	69.9	69.4	69.5	70.0	71.2	88.7	70.9	71.1	69.8	69.6	69.7	70.5
Soybeans												
U.S. markets	66.7	65.0	63.7	63.1	63.7	66.2	65.5	63.6	61.9	61.4	60.8	60.4
U.S. competitors	56.0	56.3	57.4	57.1	57.0	57.7	57.4	56.5	55.8	56.0	55.5	55.1
Corn												
U.S. markets	71.3	70.1	69.4	68.3	69.1	71.1	70.6	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.1	66.8
U.S. competitors	62.5	61.3	60.6	60.2	60.8	61.4	60.6	60.0	57.7	57.3	56.8	56.2
Cotton												
U.S. markets	73.6	72.6	72.3	71.6	72.4	75.8	74.0	72.8	71.5	71.2	71.1	71.0
U.S. competitors	96.9	97.7	97.1	96.1	95.9	95.8	95.3	95.1	87.9	85.6	82.9	80.2

1/ Real indexes adjust nominal exchange rates for differences in rates of inflation, to avoid the distortion caused by high-inflation countries. A higher value means the dollar has appreciated. See the October 1986 issue of Agricultural Outlook for a discussion of the calculations and the weights used. 2/ Federal Reserve Board index of trade-weighted value of the U.S. dollar against 10 major currencies. Weights are based on relative importance in world financial markets. P = preliminary.

Information contact: Tim Baxter, (202) 219-0718.

Table 26.—Trade Balance

	Fiscal year 1/								July
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 F	1992
					$ million				
Exports									
Agricultural	31,201	26,312	27,876	35,316	39,590	40,220	37,609	41,500	3,262
Nonagricultural	179,236	179,291	202,911	258,656	301,269	326,059	356,682	—	30,499
Total 2/	210,437	205,603	230,787	293,972	340,859	366,279	394,291	—	33,761
Imports									
Agricultural	19,740	20,884	20,650	21,014	21,478	22,560	22,588	23,500	2,372
Nonagricultural	313,722	342,846	367,374	409,138	441,075	458,101	463,720	—	42,730
Total 3/	333,462	363,730	388,024	430,152	462,551	480,661	486,308	—	45,102
Trade balance									
Agricultural	11,461	5,428	7,226	14,302	18,114	17,660	15,021	18,000	890
Nonagricultural	-134,486	-163,555	-164,463	-150,482	-139,806	-132,042	-107,038	—	-12,231
Total	-123,025	-158,127	-157,237	-136,180	-121,692	-114,382	-92,017	—	-11,341

1/ Fiscal years begin October 1 & end September 30. Fiscal year 1991 began Oct. 1, 1990 & ended Sept. 30, 1991. 2/ Domestic exports including, Department of Defense shipments (F.A.S. value). 3/ Imports for consumption (customs value). F = forecast — = not available.

Information contact: Stephen MacDonald (202) 219-0822.

Table 27.—U.S. Agricultural Exports & Imports

	Fiscal year*			July	Fiscal year*			July
	1990	1991	1992 F	1992	1990	1991	1992 F	1992
	1,000 units				$ million			
EXPORTS								
Animals, live (no.) 1/	885	1,235	—	107	361	546	--	32
Meats & preps., excl. poultry (mt)	873	937	2/ 900	99	2,457	2,774	—	295
Dairy products (mt) 1/	105	43	--	7	358	293	600	48
Poultry meats (mt)	563	628	700	57	679	737	--	68
Fats, oils, & greases (mt)	1,265	1,169	1,300	103	459	419	--	38
Hides & skins incl. furskins	—	--	—	--	1,794	1,453	—	113
Cattle hides, whole (no.) 1/	23,920	21,608	—	1,881	1,412	1,193	--	99
Mink pelts (no.) 1/	5,128	3,941	—	103	116	74	—	2
Grains & feeds (mt)	112,925	100,016	—	7,883	15,698	12,206	3/ 13,700	1,113
Wheat (mt)	28,068	26,708	33,500	2,618	4,212	2,857	4/ 4,300	361
Wheat flour (mt)	851	1,076	900	105	198	202	—	20
Rice (mt)	2,491	2,401	2,200	172	830	749	700	54
Feed grains, incl. products (mt)	69,384	52,337	48,200	4,109	8,094	5,789	5,700	470
Feeds & fodders (mt)	11,153	16,389	5/ 11,500	777	1,828	1,914	—	145
Other grain products (mt)	978	1,105	—	102	536	695	--	63
Fruits, nuts, & preps. (mt)	2,872	2,849	—	287	2,788	3,038	—	263
Fruit juices incl. froz. (1,000 hectoliters) 1/	5,975	6,310	—	670	328	338	—	34
Vegetables & preps. (mt)	2,243	2,589	—	217	2,079	2,597	—	224
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt)	218	239	200	21	1,359	1,533	1,500	152
Cotton, excl. linters (mt)	1,666	1,565	1,600	76	2,704	2,605	2,300	102
Seeds (mt)	556	514	--	16	573	618	700	28
Sugar, cane or beet (mt)	447	589	—	55	187	219	—	17
Oilseeds & products (mt)	23,745	21,976	—	1,873	8,099	5,607	7,200	495
Oilseeds (mt)	17,669	15,633	--	1,200	4,239	3,811	—	298
Soybeans (mt)	17,229	15,139	18,800	1,159	3,942	3,465	4,200	269
Protein meal (mt)	4,780	5,292	—	520	1,032	1,073	—	106
Vegetable oils (mt)	1,296	1,051	--	153	829	723	--	90
Essential oils (mt)	14	13	—	1	182	183	—	15
Other	91	92	--	6	2,115	2,441	--	226
Total	147,583	133,219	140,000	10,701	40,220	37,609	41,500	3,262
IMPORTS								
Animals, live (no.) 1/	2,938	3,168	—	190	1,053	1,131	1,200	66
Meats & preps., excl. poultry (mt)	1,142	1,191	--	108	2,848	3,016	—	249
Beef & veal (mt)	754	811	800	81	1,842	2,024	2,100	185
Pork (mt)	340	322	260	22	888	866	800	53
Dairy products (mt) 1/	255	231	—	24	951	807	800	93
Poultry & products 1/	--	—	—	--	129	119	—	9
Fats, oils, & greases (mt)	19	33	--	4	15	19	—	2
Hides & skins, incl. furskins 1/	—	—	—	—	182	153	--	12
Wool, unmanufactured (mt)	47	50	--	4	187	175	—	13
Grains & feeds (mt)	3,481	4,163	5,000	470	1,181	1,271	1,500	143
Fruits, nuts, & preps., excl. juices (mt)	5,331	5,648	6,000	395	2,486	2,740	—	191
Bananas & plantains (mt)	3,236	3,397	3,650	291	926	992	1,100	83
Fruit juices (1,000 hectoliters) 1/	33,933	27,948	30,000	1,942	1,002	737	—	68
Vegetables & preps. (mt)	2,243	2,180	—	135	2,264	2,185	2,100	141
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt)	193	215	220	111	588	698	800	492
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt)	30	18	—	1	20	16	—	1
Seeds (mt)	171	169	150	5	164	173	200	16
Nursery stock & cut flowers 1/	--	—	—	—	519	538	—	28
Sugar, cane or beet (mt)	1,769	1,785	--	169	734	717	—	68
Oilseeds & products (mt)	2,018	2,077	--	191	964	959	1,100	94
Oilseeds (mt)	534	445	--	54	206	151	—	15
Protein meal (mt)	310	412	—	48	48	57	--	7
Vegetable oils (mt)	1,171	1,220	--	88	710	750	—	73
Beverages excl. fruit juices (1,000 hectoliters) 1/	13,543	12,987	--	1,469	1,867	1,858	--	228
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	2,202	2,025	2,300	188	3,465	3,280	—	256
Coffee, incl. products (mt)	1,290	1,116	1,250	111	1,997	1,831	1,800	134
Cocoa beans & products (mt)	698	680	800	52	1,042	1,005	1,100	74
Rubber & allied gums (mt)	840	792	860	82	712	664	700	71
Other	—	—	—	--	1,229	1,332	—	131
Total	--	—	--	—	22,560	22,588	23,500	2,372

*Fiscal years begin Oct. 1 & end Sept. 30. Fiscal year 1992 began Oct. 1, 1991 & ended Sept. 30, 1992. 1/ Not included in total volume and also other dairy products for 1989 & 1990. 2/ Forecasts for footnoted items 2/–6/ are based on slightly different groups of commodities. Fiscal 1990 exports of categories used in the 1991 forecasts were 2/ 676,000 m. tons, 3/ 16,014 million 4/ 4,426 million i.e. includes flour. 5/ 11,065 million m. tons. 6/ Less than $500. F = forecast. -- = not available

Information contact: Stephen MacDonald (202) 219–0822.

Table 28.—U.S. Agricultural Exports by Region

Region & country	Fiscal year*			July	Change from year* earlier			July
	1990	1991	1992 F	1992	1990	1991	1992 F	1992
		$ million				Percent		
WESTERN EUROPE	7,309	7,312	7,600	355	4	0	4	-17
European Community (EC-12)	6,815	6,778	7,100	324	4	-1	4	-18
Belgium-Luxembourg	426	464	—	14	-1	9	--	-72
France	469	571	--	42	-1	22	—	9
Germany	1,096	1,135	—	43	17	4	--	-40
Italy	702	675	—	21	15	-4	—	-34
Netherlands	1,636	1,561	—	58	-11	-5	--	-20
United Kingdom	760	883	--	78	3	16	—	28
Portugal	338	251	—	18	10	-26	--	19
Spain, incl. Canary Islands	976	855	--	29	15	-12	—	-9
Other Western Europe	493	536	500	31	-3	9	0	-11
Switzerland	171	194	—	10	3	13	--	27
EASTERN EUROPE	533	306	200	15	35	-43	-33	-2
Poland	101	46	--	5	124	-54	—	73
Yugoslavia	129	74	—	0	69	-43	--	-100
Romania	210	82	--	6	239	-61	—	-42
USSR	3,006	1,758	2,700	199	-9	-42	50	66
ASIA	18,174	16,094	17,400	1,408	-3	-11	8	17
West Asia (Mideast)	1,996	1,430	1,700	186	-12	-28	21	49
Turkey	260	224	--	68	9	-14	—	168
Iraq	497	0	0	0	-37	-100	0	0
Israel, incl. Gaza & W. Bank	285	287	--	28	-14	1	—	-18
Saudi Arabia	502	536	600	33	4	7	20	-23
South Asia	723	375	—	40	-38	-48	--	-15
Bangladesh	120	67	--	14	-44	-44	—	1,186
India	116	95	—	16	-52	-18	--	11
Pakistan	391	144	200	9	-35	-63	100	-30
China	909	668	800	6	-39	-27	29	-83
Japan	8,155	7,736	8,200	659	0	-5	6	22
Southeast Asia	1,184	1,239	--	121	21	5	—	37
Indonesia	277	279	—	25	28	1	--	117
Philippines	351	373	400	49	2	6	0	32
Other East Asia	5,206	4,646	4,900	396	13	-11	7	9
Taiwan	1,819	1,739	1,900	124	14	-4	12	-5
Korea, Rep.	2,701	2,159	2,200	205	10	-20	5	18
Hong Kong	685	745	800	66	19	9	14	12
AFRICA	2,011	1,884	2,200	253	-12	-6	16	51
North Africa	1,527	1,388	1,400	138	-15	-9	0	22
Morocco	164	129	—	24	-24	-21	—	78
Algeria	491	479	500	37	-11	-2	0	27
Egypt	763	692	700	72	-20	-9	0	18
Sub-Sahara	484	496	800	114	0	2	60	112
Nigeria	32	44	--	0	7	37	--	-77
Rep. S. Africa	81	74	—	66	43	-9	—	732
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	5,165	5,500	6,400	599	-5	7	16	4
Brazil	105	271	200	4	-30	159	-33	-89
Caribbean Islands	1,008	1,010	--	84	0	0	--	1
Central America	463	497	—	62	3	7	—	10
Colombia	147	124	--	14	6	-18	--	23
Mexico	2,666	2,884	3,700	364	-3	8	28	15
Peru	187	150	--	12	132	-20	—	-34
Venezuela	345	307	400	29	-41	-11	33	-10
CANADA	3,715	4,409	4,700	401	70	19	7	3
OCEANIA	317	346	400	33	18	9	33	8
TOTAL	40,220	37,809	41,500	3,262	2	-6	11	11
Developed countries	19,805	20,104	21,400	1,537	10	2	7	8
Less developed countries	15,966	14,769	16,400	1,719	-3	-7	12	17
Centrally planned countries	4,448	2,736	3,700	6	-15	-38	37	-83

*Fiscal years begin Oct. 1 & end Sept. 30. Fiscal year 1992 began Oct. 1, 1991 & ended Sept. 30, 1992. F = forecast. — = not available.
Note: Adjusted for transhipments through Canada.

Information contact: Stephen MacDonald (202) 219-0822.

Farm Income

Table 29.—Farm Income Statistics

	Calendar year										
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 F
	$ billion										
1. Farm receipts	147.8	141.9	147.7	150.1	140.2	148.4	158.2	169.3	177.1	175	170 to 176
Crops (incl. net CCC loans)	72.3	67.2	69.9	74.3	63.7	65.6	71.6	76.9	80.0	81	80 to 83
Livestock	70.3	69.6	72.9	69.8	71.6	76.0	79.4	84.1	89.9	87	84 to 85
Farm related 1/	5.2	5.1	4.9	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.1	8.2	7.2	8	6 to 8
2. Direct Government payments	3.5	9.3	8.4	7.7	11.8	16.7	14.5	10.9	9.3	8	9 to 10
Cash payments	3.5	4.1	4.0	7.6	8.1	6.6	7.1	9.1	8.4	8	9 to 10
Value of PIK commodities	0.0	5.2	4.5	0.1	3.7	10.1	7.4	1.7	0.9	0	0 to 1
3. Gross cash income (1+2) 2/	151.3	151.1	156.1	157.9	152.8	165.1	171.7	180.2	186.4	183	180 to 185
4. Nonmoney income 3/	14.3	13.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.1	6	6 to 7
5. Value of inventory change	−1.4	−10.9	6.0	−2.3	−2.2	−2.3	−3.4	4.8	3.5	1	1 to 5
6. Total gross farm income (3+4+5)	164.1	153.9	168.0	161.2	156.1	168.5	175.4	191.1	196.0	189	189 to 195
7. Cash expenses 4/	113.2	112.8	118.7	110.7	105.0	109.4	114.6	121.2	125.2	125	125 to 129
8. Total expenses	140.3	139.6	141.9	132.4	125.1	128.8	134.3	141.2	145.1	145	145 to 149
9. Net cash income (4−7)	38.1	38.4	37.4	47.1	47.8	55.8	58.1	58.9	61.3	58	54 to 57
10. Net farm income (6−8)	23.8	14.2	26.1	28.8	31.0	39.7	41.1	49.9	51.0	45	42 to 47
Deflated (1987$)	28.5	16.3	28.7	30.6	32.0	39.7	39.5	46.0	45.0	38	34 to 40

1/ Income from machine hire, custom work, sales of forest products, & other miscellaneous cash sources. 2/ Numbers in parentheses indicate the combination of items required to calculate a given item. 3/ Value of home consumption of self-produced food & imputed gross rental value of farm dwellings. 4/ Excludes capital consumption, perquisites to hired labor, & farm household expenses. Total may not add because of rounding. F = forecast.

Information contact: Robert McElroy (202) 219-0800.

Table 30.—Balance Sheet of the U.S. Farming Sector

	Calendar year 1/										
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 F
	$ billion										
Assets											
Real estate	750.0	753.4	661.8	586.2	542.3	578.9	595.5	615.5	627.5	623	620 to 630
Non-real estate	194.5	189.8	195.2	186.5	182.1	193.7	205.4	213.4	219.0	219	215 to 225
Livestock & poultry	53.0	49.5	48.5	46.3	47.8	58.0	62.2	66.2	70.9	68	68 to 72
Machinery & motor vehicles	86.0	85.8	85.0	82.9	81.5	80.0	81.0	84.5	84.3	84	81 to 85
Crops stored 2/	25.8	23.6	26.1	22.9	16.3	17.5	23.3	23.4	22.8	24	21 to 25
Purchased inputs	—	—	2.0	1.2	2.1	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.8	2	2 to 4
Financial assets	29.7	30.9	32.6	33.3	34.5	35.1	35.4	36.8	38.3	40	39 to 43
Total farm assets	944.5	943.2	857.0	772.7	724.4	772.6	800.9	828.9	846.5	842	845 to 850
Liabilities											
Real estate debt 3/	101.8	103.2	106.7	100.1	90.4	82.4	77.6	75.4	73.7	74	73 to 77
Non-real estate debt 4/	87.0	87.9	87.1	77.5	66.6	62.0	61.7	61.8	63.1	64	63 to 67
Total farm debt	188.8	191.1	193.8	177.6	157.0	144.4	139.4	137.2	136.8	139	136 to 142
Total farm equity	755.7	752.2	663.3	595.1	567.5	628.2	661.6	691.8	709.8	703	705 to 715
	Percent										
Selected ratios											
Debt-to-assets	20.0	20.3	22.6	23.0	21.7	18.7	17.4	16.6	16.2	17	16 to 17
Debt-to-equity	25.0	25.5	29.2	29.8	27.7	23.0	21.1	19.8	19.3	20	19 to 20
Debt-to-net cash income	496	498	518	377	328	259	240	233	223	240	250 to 260

1/ As of Dec. 31. 2/ Non-CCC crops held on farms plus value above loan rates for crops held under CCC. 3/ Excludes debt on operator dwellings, but includes CCC storage and drying facilities loans. 4/ Excludes debt for nonfarm purposes. F = forecast.

Information contacts: Ken Erickson or Jim Ryan (202) 219-0798.

Table 31.—Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings, by State

Region & State	Livestock & products				Crops 1/				Total 1/			
	1990	1991	June 1992	July 1992	1990	1991	June 1992	July 1992	1990	1991	June 1992	July 1992
	$ million 2/											
NORTH ATLANTIC												
Maine	220	215	21	20	240	203	2	9	460	418	23	29
New Hampshire	63	63	5	5	71	70	4	5	134	133	9	10
Vermont	398	365	33	34	49	51	3	9	447	416	36	43
Massachusetts	116	116	10	10	303	337	20	22	418	453	30	33
Rhode Island	13	13	1	1	58	58	3	5	71	71	4	6
Connecticut	196	193	15	16	250	253	13	17	446	446	28	34
New York	1,983	1,766	166	162	1,023	1,067	74	90	3,006	2,833	240	253
New Jersey	196	199	16	17	452	464	48	68	647	663	64	84
Pennsylvania	2,714	2,478	230	191	1,053	1,009	65	71	3,767	3,487	295	262
NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio	1,836	1,662	141	131	2,335	2,285	110	193	4,172	3,946	251	323
Indiana	2,060	1,892	150	124	2,871	2,596	126	160	4,931	4,488	276	284
Illinois	2,477	2,288	202	158	5,461	5,198	306	357	7,938	7,486	508	516
Michigan	1,398	1,277	108	110	1,785	1,787	109	190	3,183	3,064	217	300
Wisconsin	4,581	4,162	394	399	1,125	1,175	81	112	5,706	5,337	475	510
Minnesota	3,758	3,485	313	277	3,253	3,386	307	305	7,011	6,871	620	582
Iowa	5,882	5,502	427	338	4,437	4,539	294	371	10,319	10,040	722	709
Missouri	2,271	2,155	156	142	1,668	1,673	87	156	3,939	3,828	243	298
North Dakota	813	803	33	28	1,724	1,919	158	91	2,537	2,722	191	118
South Dakota	2,313	2,239	128	94	1,036	1,089	77	78	3,349	3,327	205	172
Nebraska	6,037	5,950	477	378	2,808	2,951	169	262	8,845	8,901	646	640
Kansas	4,896	4,731	402	415	2,099	2,123	144	349	6,995	6,854	547	764
SOUTHERN												
Delaware	460	431	38	37	184	175	13	10	644	606	51	47
Maryland	828	785	67	64	517	509	35	56	1,345	1,295	102	121
Virginia	1,379	1,352	95	103	741	726	36	72	2,120	2,078	131	175
West Virginia	269	267	20	19	70	74	6	6	338	342	26	25
North Carolina	2,653	2,544	217	191	2,214	2,272	105	210	4,867	4,816	322	401
South Carolina	577	558	37	36	599	674	84	63	1,176	1,231	122	99
Georgia	2,268	2,064	173	169	1,574	1,826	114	87	3,842	3,892	287	256
Florida	1,260	1,200	87	96	4,448	4,836	256	221	5,708	6,036	343	318
Kentucky	1,698	1,632	97	282	1,400	1,480	39	49	3,098	3,112	136	331
Tennessee	1,111	1,051	74	61	928	970	38	33	2,039	2,021	112	95
Alabama	2,083	2,010	162	169	655	753	44	31	2,737	2,763	206	200
Mississippi	1,322	1,291	106	120	1,111	1,191	28	18	2,433	2,482	134	137
Arkansas	2,706	2,575	229	227	1,553	1,836	84	41	4,259	4,410	313	268
Louisiana	637	617	56	60	1,284	1,261	26	21	1,921	1,879	83	80
Oklahoma	2,363	2,382	131	191	1,191	1,049	179	143	3,554	3,431	310	334
Texas	7,712	7,693	649	684	4,268	4,496	287	344	11,981	12,189	936	1026
WESTERN												
Montana	864	854	30	23	742	746	40	52	1,606	1,600	69	75
Idaho	1,154	1,099	89	67	1,781	1,566	62	72	2,935	2,665	151	159
Wyoming	610	616	18	17	157	162	5	9	767	777	23	25
Colorado	3,029	2,906	194	246	1,184	1,099	56	93	4,213	4,005	250	339
New Mexico	1,046	1,026	76	60	483	477	46	56	1,529	1,503	121	116
Arizona	819	823	85	57	1,046	1,206	62	47	1,865	2,029	147	104
Utah	576	555	47	51	179	167	9	23	755	722	57	74
Nevada	218	218	15	12	115	93	2	5	333	311	17	17
Washington	1,396	1,318	114	110	2,420	2,698	207	154	3,816	4,016	320	264
Oregon	755	751	66	68	1,557	1,546	91	175	2,312	2,297	156	243
California	5,515	5,474	447	423	13,344	13,370	841	997	18,859	18,843	1,288	1,420
Alaska	8	8	1	1	19	19	1	2	27	27	2	2
Hawaii	88	89	8	7	499	489	42	43	588	578	50	50
UNITED STATES	89,623	85,742	6,856	6,721	80,364	82,002	5,038	6,053	169,987	167,743	11,895	12,773

1/ Sales of farm products include receipts from commodities placed under nonrecourse CCC loans, plus additional gains realized on redemptions during the period. 2/ Estimates as of end of current month. Totals may not add because of rounding.

Information contact: Roger Strickland (202) 219–0606.

Table 32.—Cash Receipts From Farming

	Annual						1991	1992				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	July	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
							$ million					
Farm marketings & CCC loans*	135,303	141,759	151,082	160,893	169,987	167,743	12,601	12,207	12,136	11,593	11,891	12,775
Livestock & products	71,553	75,994	79,437	84,131	89,823	85,742	6,952	7,084	6,635	7,133	6,853	6,720
Meat animals	39,081	44,478	46,492	46,857	51,677	50,325	3,811	4,201	3,791	3,998	3,724	3,354
Dairy products	17,724	17,727	17,641	19,396	20,199	18,321	1,509	1,581	1,588	1,727	1,701	1,762
Poultry & eggs	12,701	11,518	12,868	15,372	15,270	14,641	1,259	1,133	1,087	1,235	1,242	1,229
Other	2,048	2,274	2,436	2,507	2,477	2,455	373	179	168	173	187	376
Crops	63,749	65,764	71,645	76,761	80,364	82,002	5,648	5,113	5,501	4,459	5,038	6,055
Food grains	5,741	5,776	7,467	8,247	7,876	7,260	844	507	392	359	872	1,133
Feed crops	16,911	14,576	14,298	17,061	19,116	19,278	1,343	1,157	1,250	848	1,184	1,440
Cotton (lint & seed)	3,371	4,189	4,546	5,040	5,234	6,006	51	105	103	68	66	42
Tobacco	1,894	1,816	2,083	2,415	2,736	2,898	222	8	10	0	0	223
Oil-bearing crops	10,614	11,283	13,500	11,866	12,403	12,597	586	587	745	676	664	658
Vegetables & melons	8,885	9,902	9,787	11,461	11,533	11,799	881	1,136	1,068	1,081	883	867
Fruits & tree nuts	7,252	8,062	9,204	9,257	8,306	9,856	1,011	524	556	485	677	961
Other	9,101	10,161	10,760	11,415	12,160	12,308	730	1,087	1,378	1,043	692	731
Government payments	11,813	16,747	14,480	10,887	9,298	8,214	75	1,580	1,722	729	141	80
Total	147,116	158,506	165,562	171,780	179,285	175,957	12,676	13,787	13,858	12,322	12,032	12,855

*Sales of farm products include receipts from commodities placed under nonrecourse CCC loans, plus additional gains realized on redemptions during the period.

Information contact: Roger Strickland (202) 219-0808.

Table 33.—Farm Production Expenses

	Calendar year										
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 F	
						$ million					
Feed purchased	20,573	19,383	16,949	17,472	17,463	20,393	21,002	20,706	19,800	19,000	to 21,000
Livestock & poultry purchased	8,818	9,487	9,184	9,758	11,842	12,764	13,138	14,832	14,358	13,000	to 15,000
Seed purchased	2,690	3,386	3,128	3,188	3,259	3,359	3,558	3,576	3,875	3,000	to 5,000
Farm-origin inputs	32,081	32,256	29,261	30,418	32,564	36,515	37,698	39,114	38,133	36,000	to 40,000
Fertilizer & lime	7,055	8,361	7,513	6,820	6,453	6,947	7,248	7,135	7,419	7,000	to 9,000
Fuels & oils	7,211	7,296	6,436	5,310	4,957	4,903	4,798	5,730	5,472	5,000	to 6,000
Electricity	1,982	2,060	1,876	1,795	2,156	2,289	2,543	2,480	2,483	2,000	to 3,000
Pesticides	3,870	4,688	4,334	4,324	4,512	4,577	5,437	5,730	6,313	6,000	to 7,000
Manufactured inputs	20,118	22,404	20,160	18,249	18,077	18,716	20,027	21,063	21,687	21,000	to 25,000
Short-term interest	10,615	10,396	8,735	7,367	6,767	6,797	6,910	6,911	6,615	5,000	to 7,000
Real estate interest 1/	10,815	10,733	9,878	9,131	8,187	7,885	7,781	7,607	7,319	6,000	to 8,000
Total interest charges	21,430	21,129	18,613	16,498	14,954	14,682	14,691	14,518	13,934	13,000	to 15,000
Repair & maintenance 1/	6,529	6,416	6,370	6,426	6,760	6,858	7,340	7,347	7,234	7,000	to 8,000
Contract & hired labor	8,938	9,427	10,008	9,464	9,975	10,441	11,110	12,541	12,595	11,000	to 15,000
Machine hire & custom work	2,213	2,566	2,354	2,099	2,105	2,354	2,682	2,633	2,722	2,000	to 3,000
Marketing, storage, & transportation	3,904	4,012	4,127	3,652	4,078	3,450	4,080	4,046	4,532	4,000	to 5,000
Misc. operating expenses 1/ 2/	10,961	10,331	10,010	9,759	11,171	11,791	12,522	12,364	13,256	10,000	to 13,000
Other operating expenses	32,545	32,751	32,868	31,420	34,089	34,894	37,734	38,931	40,339	39,000	to 45,000
Capital consumption 1/	23,758	20,847	19,299	17,788	17,092	17,344	17,780	17,494	17,352	17,000	to 18,000
Taxes 1/	4,465	4,337	4,542	4,612	4,853	4,848	5,127	5,623	5,980	5,000	to 7,000
Net rent to nonoperator landlord	5,211	8,150	7,690	6,099	7,124	7,290	8,187	8,334	7,464	7,000	to 8,000
Other overhead expenses	33,434	33,334	31,531	28,499	29,069	29,482	31,094	31,451	30,796	29,000	to 33,000
Total production expenses	139,608	141,873	132,433	125,084	128,772	134,285	141,244	145,077	144,689	145,000	to 149,000

1/ Includes operator dwellings. 2/ Beginning in 1982, miscellaneous operating expenses include other livestock purchases, dairy assessments & feeding fees paid by nonoperators. Totals may not add because of rounding. F = forecast.

Information contacts: Chris McGath (202) 219-0804, Robert McElroy (202) 219-0800.

Table 34.—CCC Net Outlays by Commodity & Function

	Fiscal year									
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 E	1993 E
	$ million									
COMMODITY/PROGRAM										
Feed grains										
Corn	-934	4,403	10,524	12,346	8,227	2,863	2,450	2,387	1,949	4,165
Grain sorghum	76	463	1,185	1,203	764	467	361	243	187	361
Barley	89	336	471	394	57	45	-93	71	174	167
Oats	5	2	28	17	-2	1	-5	12	33	32
Corn & oat products	6	7	5	7	7	8	8	9	9	8
Total feed grains	-758	5,211	12,211	13,967	9,053	3,384	2,721	2,722	2,352	4,733
Wheat	2,536	4,691	3,440	2,836	678	53	806	2,958	1,608	1,751
Rice	333	990	947	906	128	631	667	867	698	736
Upland cotton	244	1,553	2,142	1,786	666	1,461	-79	382	1,271	1,893
Tobacco	348	455	253	-348	-453	-367	-307	-143	-32	38
Dairy	1,502	2,085	2,337	1,166	1,295	679	505	839	199	131
Soybeans	-585	711	1,597	-476	-1,676	-86	5	40	6	-20
Peanuts	1	12	32	8	7	13	1	48	83	35
Sugar	10	184	214	-65	-246	-25	15	-20	-27	-28
Honey	90	81	89	73	100	42	47	19	21	14
Wool	132	109	123	152	1/ 5	93	104	172	182	183
Operating expense 3/	362	348	457	535	614	620	618	625	7	7
Interest expenditure	1,064	1,435	1,411	1,219	425	98	632	745	675	271
Export programs 4/	743	134	102	276	200	-102	-34	733	1,969	1,982
1988/89 Disaster/ livestock assistance	0	0	0	0	0	3,919	2/ 161	121	1,088	0
Other	1,295	-314	486	371	1,665	110	609	2	466	1,368
Total	7,315	17,683	25,841	22,408	12,461	10,523	6,471	10,110	10,564	13,094
FUNCTION										
Price-support loans (net)	-27	6,272	13,628	12,199	4,579	-928	-399	418	541	1,066
Direct payments 5/										
Deficiency	612	6,302	6,166	4,833	3,971	5,796	4,178	6,224	5,118	7,718
Diversion	1,504	1,525	64	382	8	-1	0	0	0	0
Dairy termination	0	0	469	587	260	168	189	96	13	0
Other	0	0	27	60	0	42	3	21	327	419
Disaster	1	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0
Total direct payments	2,117	7,827	6,746	5,862	4,245	6,011	4,370	6,341	5,458	6,137
1988/89 crop disaster	0	0	0	0	0	3,386	2/ 5	6	996	0
Emergency livestock/ forage assistance	0	0	0	0	31	533	156	115	90	0
Purchases (net)	1,470	1,331	1,670	-479	-1,131	116	-48	846	220	199
Producer storage payments	268	329	485	832	658	174	185	1	26	24
Processing, storage, & transportation	639	657	1,013	1,659	1,113	659	317	394	192	128
Operating expense 3/	362	348	457	535	614	620	618	625	7	7
Interest expenditure	1,064	1,435	1,411	1,219	425	98	632	745	675	271
Export programs 4/	743	134	102	276	200	-102	-34	733	1,969	1,982
Other	679	-648	329	305	1,727	-46	669	88	390	1,280
Total	7,315	17,683	25,841	22,408	12,461	10,523	6,471	10,110	10,564	13,094

1/ Fiscal 1988 wool & mohair program outlays were $130,635,000 but include a one-time advance appropriation of $126,108,000, which was recorded as a wool program receipt by Treasury. 2/ Approximately $1.5 billion in benefits to farmers under the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 were paid in generic certificates & were not recorded directly as disaster assistance outlays. 3/ Does not include CCC Transfers to General Sales Manager. 4/ Includes Export Guarantee Program, Direct Export Credit Program, CCC Transfers to the General Sales Manager, Market Promotion Program, starting in fiscal 1991 & starting in fiscal 1992 Export Guarantee Program - Credit Reform, Export Enhancement Program, & Dairy Export Incentive Program. 5/ Includes cash payments only. Excludes payment-in-kind in fiscal 83-85 & generic certificates in fiscal 86-93. E = Estimated in the fiscal 1993 President's Budget based on November, 1991 supply & demand estimates. Minus (-) indicates a net receipt (excess of repayments or other receipts over gross outlays of funds).

Information contact: Richard Pazdalski (202) 720-5148.

Food Expenditures

Table 35.—Food Expenditures Estimates

	Annual			1992			1992 year-to-date		
	1989	1990	1991	July	Aug P	Sept P	July	Aug P	Sept P
				$ billion					
Sales 1/									
Off-premise use 2/	274.3	296.7	309.0	27.6	26.8	25.6	181.5	208.3	234.0
Meals & snacks 3/	206.3	218.7	227.0	20.0	20.3	18.6	134.2	154.5	173.1
				1991 $ billion					
Sales 1/									
Off-premise use 2/	299.9	304.2	309.0	27.6	26.8	25.4	180.5	207.1	232.5
Meals & snacks 3/	223.3	226.0	226.9	19.5	19.8	18.1	132.0	151.8	169.9
				Percent change from year earlier ($ bil.)					
Sales 1/									
Off-premise use 2/	7.1	8.2	4.1	5.1	0.6	5.0	3.3	3.0	3.2
Meals & snacks 3/	5.5	6.0	3.8	-0.9	-3.1	0.1	2.6	1.8	1.6
				Percent change from year earlier (1991 $ bil.)					
Sales 1/									
Off-premise use 2/	0.6	1.4	1.4	5.3	-0.9	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.8
Meals & snacks 3/	0.8	1.2	0.4	-2.6	-4.7	-1.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.5

1/ Food only (excludes alcoholic beverages). Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Excludes donations & home production. 3/ Excludes donations, child nutrition subsidies, & meals furnished to employees, patients, & inmates. P = preliminary.

NOTE: This table differs from Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE), table 2, for several reasons: (1) this series includes only food not alcoholic beverages & pet food which are included in PCE; (2) this series is not seasonally adjusted, whereas PCE is seasonally adjusted at annual rates. (3) this series reports sales only, but PCE includes food produced & consumed on farms & food furnished to employees; (4) this series includes all sales of meals & snacks. PCE includes only purchases using personal funds, excluding business travel & entertainment. For a more complete discussion of the differences, see "Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector," Agr.-Econ. Rpt. No. 575, Aug 1987.

Information contact: Alden Manchester (202) 219-0880.

Transportation

Table 36.—Rail Rates; Grain & Fruit-Vegetable Shipments

	Annual			1991	1992					
	1989	1990	1991	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Rail freight rate index 1/ (Dec. 1984=100)										
All products	106.4	107.5	109.3	109.4	109.8	110.0	109.7 P	109.8 P	109.8 P	109.0 P
Farm products	106.4	110.4	111.4	110.9	110.7	110.3	110.3 P	110.3 P	110.3 P	110.2 P
Grain	108.7	110.1	111.2	110.8	110.8	110.2	110.2 P	110.4 P	110.4 P	110.3 P
Food products	103.9	105.4	108.1	107.9	107.9	109.4	109.4 P	109.4 P	109.5 P	109.5 P
Grain shipments										
Rail carloadings (1,000 cars) 2/	28.4	27.6	26.4	27.6	30.0 P	26.6 P	21.1 P	23.7 P	25.8 P	26.2
Barge shipments (mil. ton) 3/	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.8
Fresh fruit & vegetable shipments 4/ 5/										
Piggy back (mil. cwt)	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.2
Rail (mil. cwt)	2.6	2.3	2.1	0.8	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.7	2.1	0.1
Truck (mil. cwt)	42.3	41.5	41.9	39.9	44.8	50.8	55.7	51.2	43.2	38.9
Cost of operating trucks hauling produce 4/										
Fleet operation (cts./mile)	123.4	130.5	126.5	122.6	122.8	123.3	123.8	124.4	124.8	124.7

1/ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Weekly average; from Association of American Railroads. 3/ Shipments on Illinois & Mississippi waterways, U.S. Corps of Engineers. 4/ Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. 5/ Preliminary data for 1992. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: T.Q. Hutchinson (202) 219-0840.

Indicators of Farm Productivity

Table 37.—Indexes of Farm Production, Input Use & Productivity 1/

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 2/	1991 2/
						1977=100				
Farm output	116	96	112	118	111	110	102	114	119	120
All livestock products 3/	107	109	107	110	110	113	116	116	118	119
Meat animals	101	104	101	102	100	102	105	105	104	104
Dairy products	110	114	110	117	116	116	118	117	120	121
Poultry & eggs	119	120	123	128	133	144	148	153	162	168
All crops 4/	117	88	111	118	109	108	92	107	114	111
Feed grains	122	67	116	134	123	106	73	108	112	106
Hay & forage	109	100	107	106	106	102	89	101	102	103
Food grains	138	117	129	121	107	107	98	107	136	104
Sugar crops	96	93	95	97	106	111	105	105	107	112
Cotton	85	55	91	94	89	103	107	86	109	122
Tobacco	104	75	90	81	83	82	72	71	84	87
Oil crops	121	91	106	117	110	108	89	106	107	114
Cropland used for crops	101	88	99	98	94	88	87	90	90	—
Crop production per acre	116	100	112	120	116	123	106	119	127	—
Farm input 5/	98	96	95	91	89	89	87	87	88	—
Farm real estate	102	101	99	97	96	95	94	93	93	—
Mechanical power & machinery	89	86	85	80	77	74	74	73	71	—
Agricultural chemicals	118	102	120	115	109	111	112	119	122	—
Feed, seed, & livestock purchases	107	103	103	102	109	116	111	113	113	—
Farm output per unit of input	119	100	118	129	124	124	116	130	135	—
Output per hour of labor										
Farm 6/	125	99	121	139	139	142	135	147	142	—
Nonfarm 7/	99	102	105	106	108	109	111	112	111	—

1/ For historical data & indexes, see Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: Production & Efficiency Statistics, 1988, ECIFS 5-6. 2/ Preliminary indexes for 1991 based on Crop Production: 1991 Summary, released in January 1992, & unpublished data from the Agricultural Statistics Board, NASS. 3/ Gross livestock production includes minor livestock products not included in the separate groups shown. It cannot be added to gross crop production to compute farm output. 4/ Gross crop production includes some miscellaneous crops not in the separate groups shown. It cannot be added to gross livestock production to compute farm output. 5/ Includes other items not included in the separate groups shown. 6/ Economic Research Service. 7/ Bureau of Labor Statistics. — = not available.

Information contact: Eldon Ball (202) 219-0432.

Food Supply & Use

Table 38.—Per Capita Consumption of Major Food Commodities 1/

Commodity	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/
				Pounds				
Red meats 3/4/5/	123.7	124.9	122.2	117.4	119.5	115 9	112.4	112 4
Beef	73.8	74.6	74.4	69 5	68.6	65.4	63.9	63.5
Veal	1 5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Lamb & mutton	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1 0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Pork	47.2	47.7	45.2	45.6	48.8	48.4	46.4	47.0
Poultry 3/4/5/	43.7	45.2	47.1	50.7	51.7	53 6	56.0	58.2
Chicken	35.0	36.1	37 0	39.1	39.3	40.5	42.2	44.0
Turkey	8.7	9.1	10.2	11.6	12.4	13.1	13.8	14.2
Fish & shellfish 4/	14.1	15.0	15.4	16.1	15.1	15.6	15.0	14.8
Eggs 5/	33.0	32.4	32.2	32.2	31.2	29.9	29.6	29.3
Dairy products								
Cheese (excluding cottage) 3/6/	21.5	22.5	23.1	24.1	23.7	23.8	24.7	25.2
American	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.4	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.2
Italian	5.8	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.4
Other cheese 7/	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6
Cottage cheese	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2
Beverage milks 3/	227.2	229.7	228.6	226.5	222.3	224.3	221.7	221.5
Fluid whole milk 8/	126 8	123.3	116.5	111 9	105.7	97.6	90.4	87.5
Fluid lowfat milk 9/	88.8	93.7	98.6	100.6	100.5	106.5	108.4	110.1
Fluid skim milk	11.6	12.6	13.5	14.0	16 1	20.2	22.9	23.8
Fluid cream products 10/	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.0
Yogurt (excluding frozen)	3.7	4.1	4 4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.3
Ice cream	18.2	18.1	18.4	18.3	17.3	16.1	15.8	16.4
Ice milk	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.4	7.7	7.3
Frozen yogurt	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.8	3.5
All dairy products, milk equivalent, milkfat basis 11/	581.9	593.7	591.5	601.2	582.8	585.2	570.8	564.7
Fats & oils — Total fat content	58.8	64.3	64 3	62.9	63.0	61.1	62.7	63.6
Butter & margarine (product weight)	15.3	15.7	16.0	15 2	14.8	14.6	15.3	14.8
Shortening	21.3	22 9	22.1	21.4	21.5	21 5	22 2	22 1
Lard & edible tallow (direct use)	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1
Salad & cooking oils	19.9	23.5	24 2	25.4	25.8	24.0	24.2	25.2
Fresh fruits 12/	88 9	86.8	93.1	97.5	97.4	98.8	92.6	90 6
Canned fruit 13/	12.3	12.7	12.9	13.6	13.2	13.3	13.4	12.3
Dried fruit	2.6	2.9	2 9	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.6
Frozen fruit	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.3	3 9
Frozen citrus juices 14/	35.7	40.5	43.2	40.2	40.1	34.3	27.2	—
Vegetables 12/								
Fresh	100.6	100.7	99.3	105 7	109.7	112.9	110.9	108.0
Canning	90.9	87.8	87.9	87.6	83 5	90.7	96.4	94.3
Freezing	17.5	17.1	15.8	16.8	18.3	17.8	18.3	19.3
Potatoes, all 12/	121 9	122.4	125.8	125.8	122.2	127 5	129.8	131.4
Sweetpotatoes 12/	5.4	5 8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	5	4.4
Peanuts (shelled)	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.0	6.4
Tree nuts (shelled)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
Flour & cereal products 15/	150.4	157.5	163.7	172.5	174.3	174.9	183 0	184.3
Wheat flour	119.2	124.7	125.7	129.9	130.0	129.2	135.7	135.9
Rice (milled basis)	8.5	9.0	11.6	14.0	14.3	15.2	16.2	17.0
Caloric sweeteners 16/	127.0	131.3	129 6	133.7	135.1	136.4	139.1	140 2
Coffee (green bean equiv.)	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.8	10.3	10 2	—
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equiv.)	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.2	—

1/ In pounds, retail weight unless otherwise stated. Consumption normally represents total supply minus exports, nonfood use, & ending stocks. Calendar-year data except fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, tree nuts, & rice, which are on crop-year basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Total may not add due to rounding. 4/ Boneless, trimmed weight. Chicken series revised to exclude amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water leakage that occures when chicken is cut up before packaging. 5/ Exlcudes shipments to the U.S. territories. 6/ Natural equivalent of cheese & cheese & other dairy products. Includes miscellaneous cheese not shown separately. 7/ Includes Swiss, Brick, Munster, cream, Neufchatel, Blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, & Gouda. 8/ Plain & flavored. 9/ Plain & flavored & buttermilk. 10/ Heavy cream, light cream, half & half, & sour cream & dip. 11/ Includes condensed & evaporated milk & dry milk products. 12/ Farm weight. 13/ Excludes pineapple & berries. 14/ Single strength equivalent. 15/ Includes rye, corn, oat, & barley products. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, corn sweeteners, & fuel. 16/ Dry weight equivalent. — not available.

Information contact: Judy Jones Putnam (202) 219-0870.

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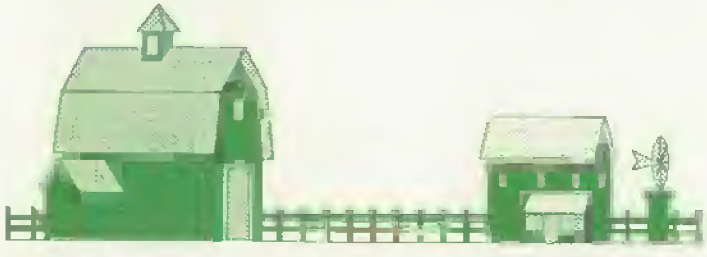

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